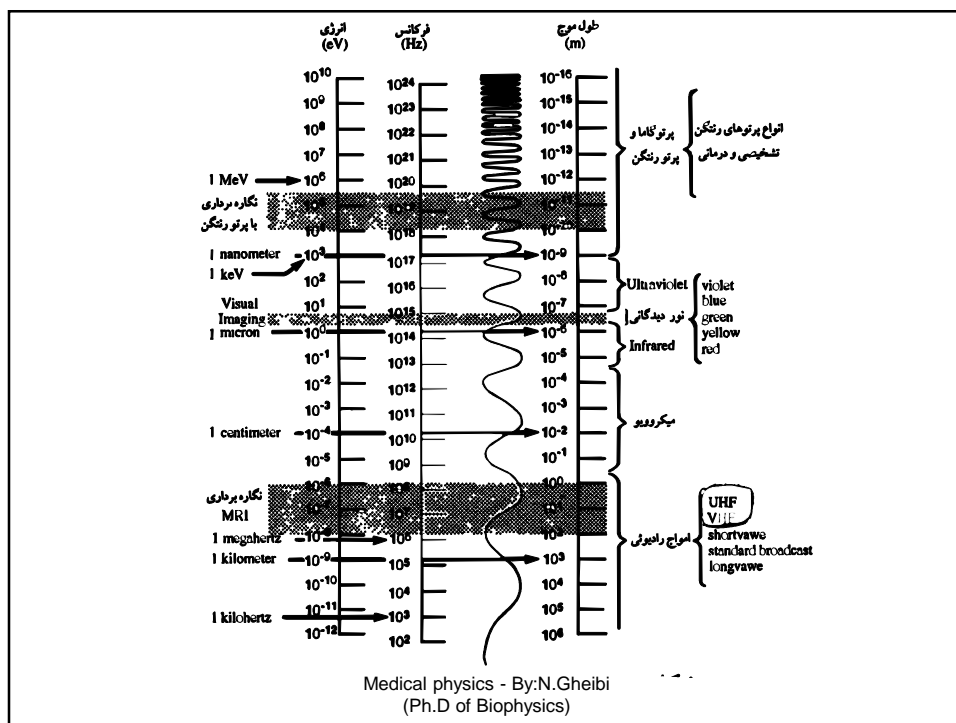


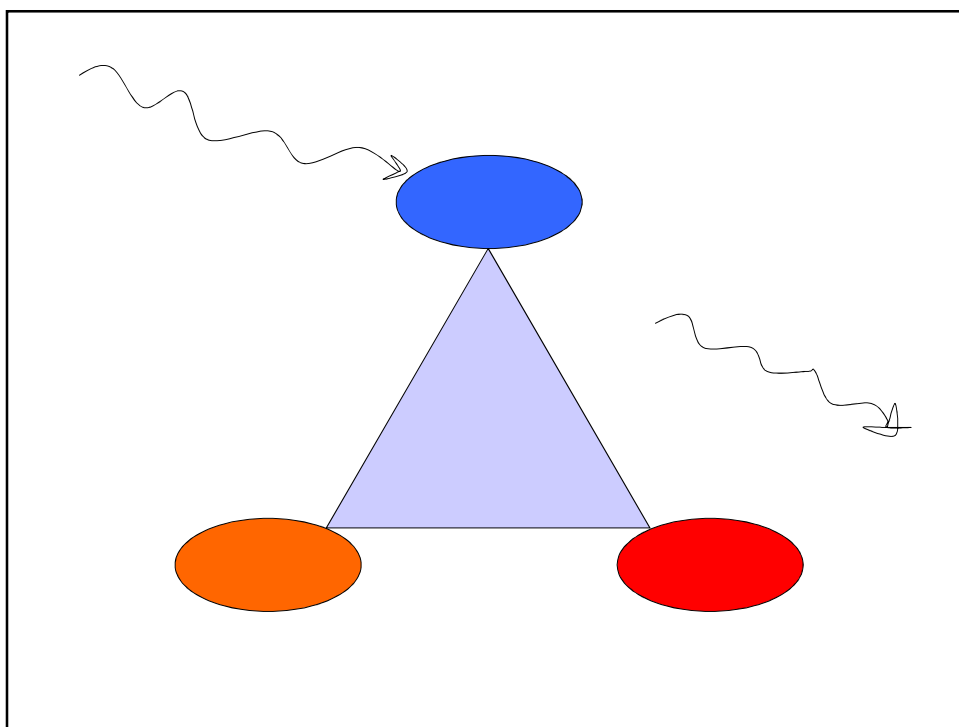
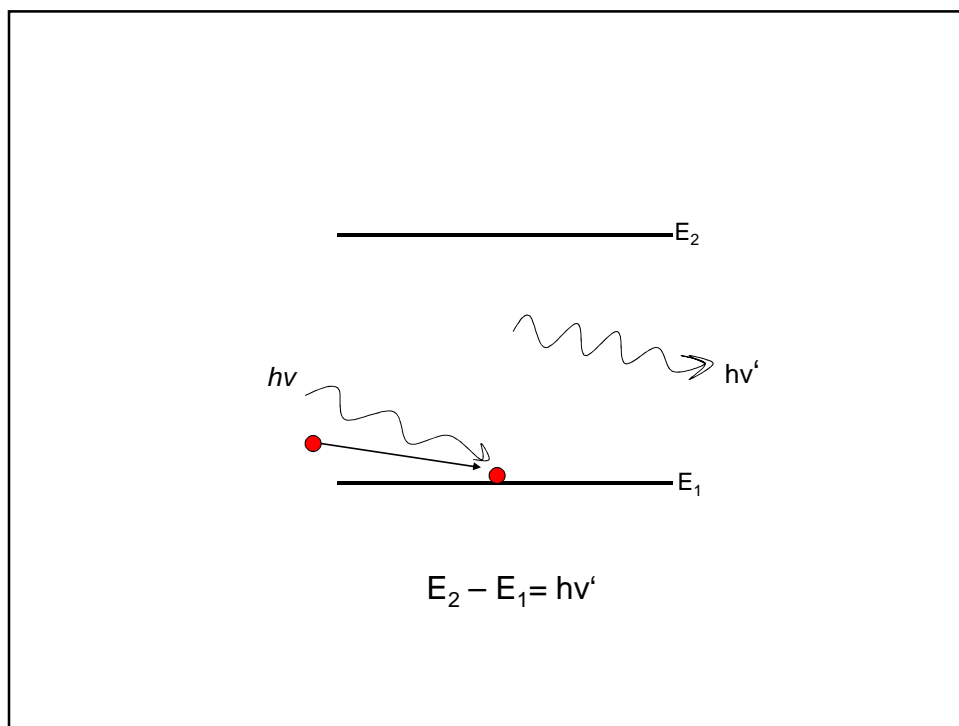
Medical physics

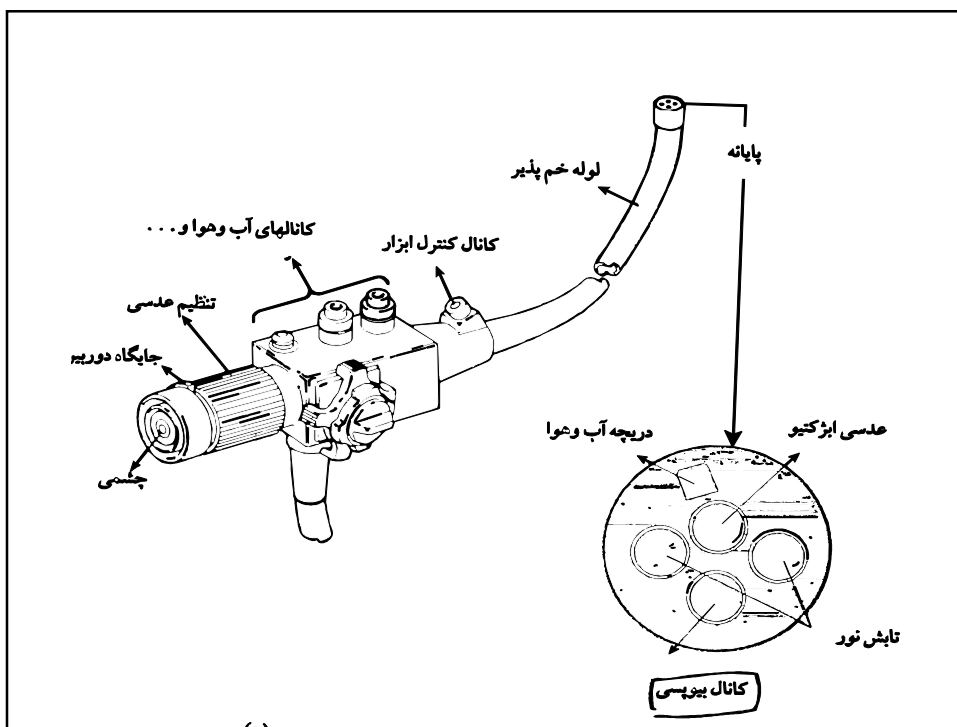
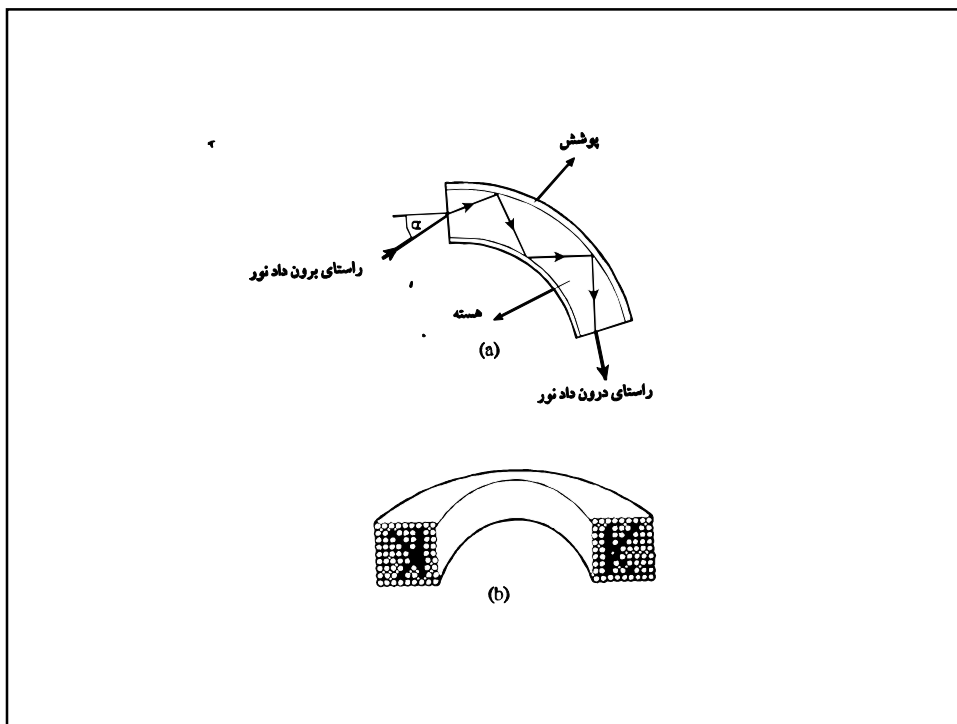
By: N. Gheibi

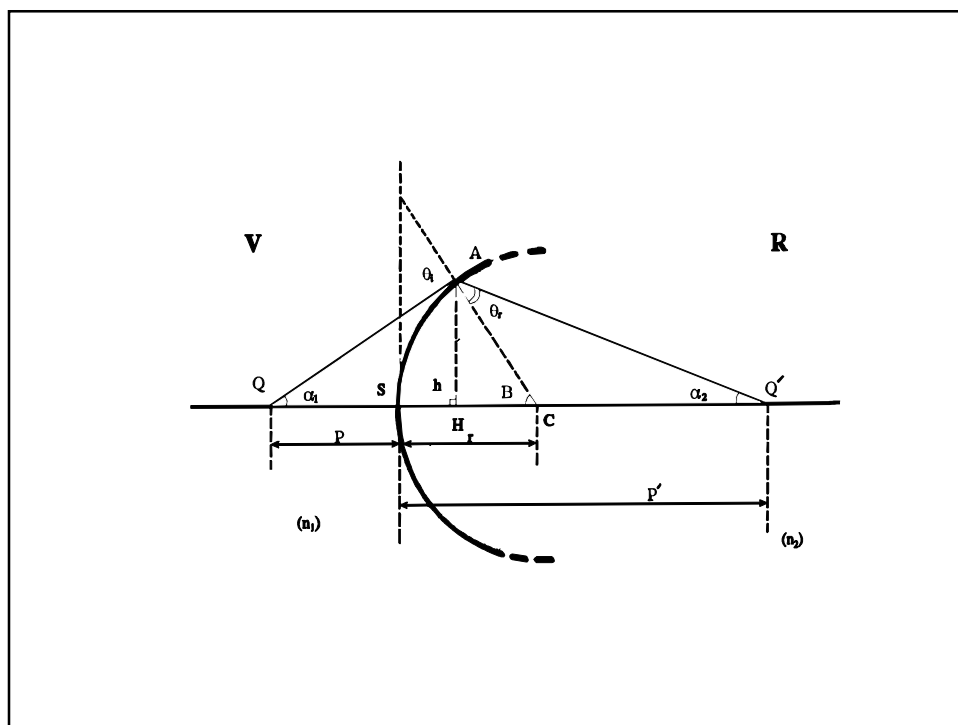
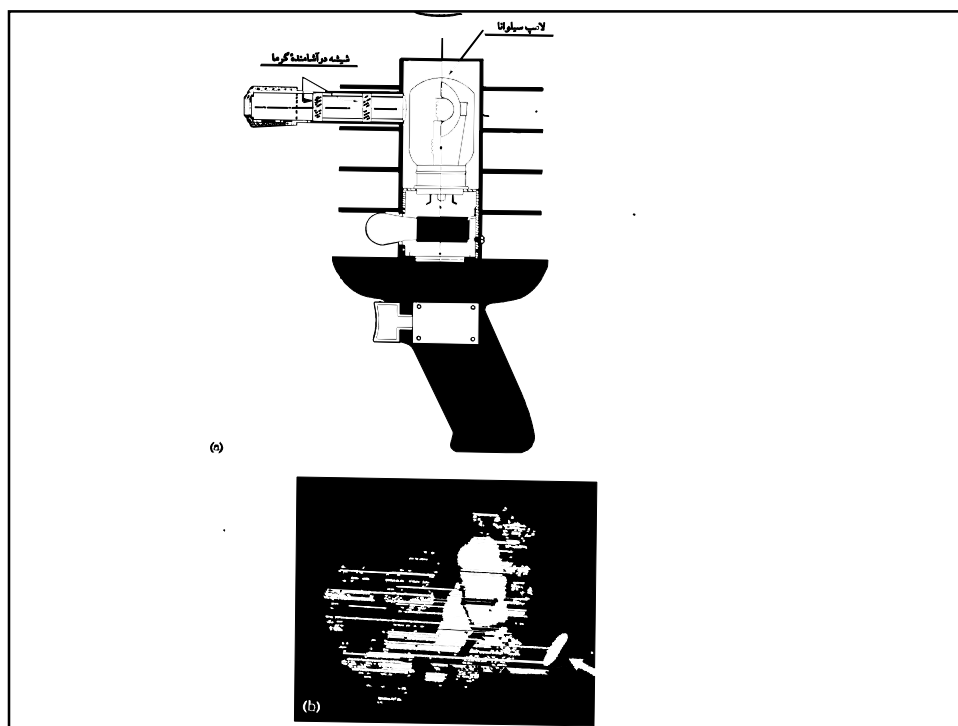
Ph.D of Biophysics

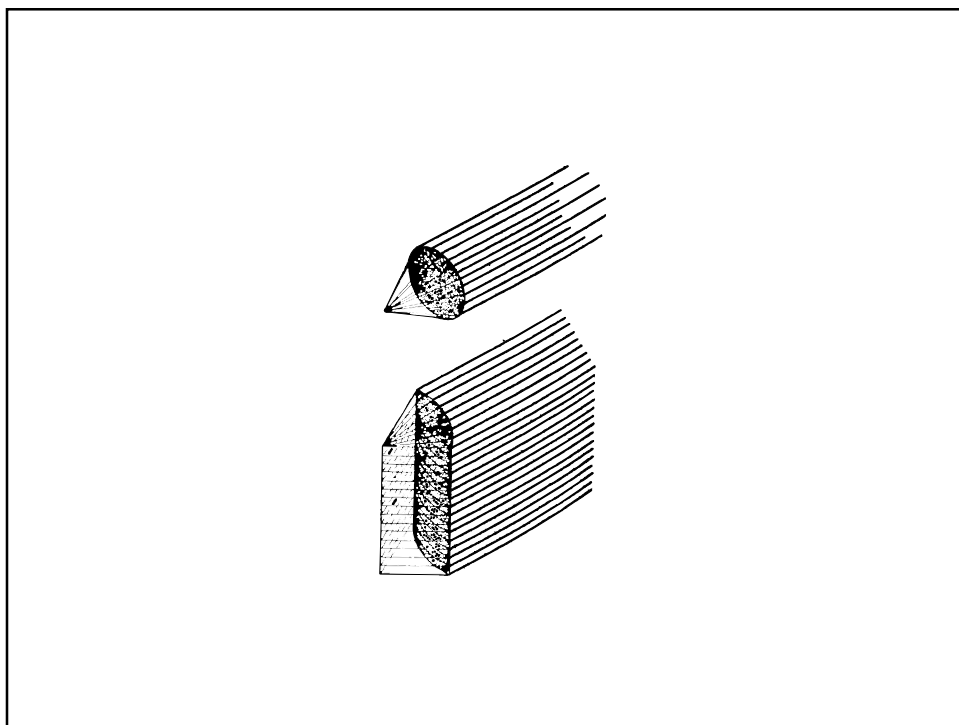
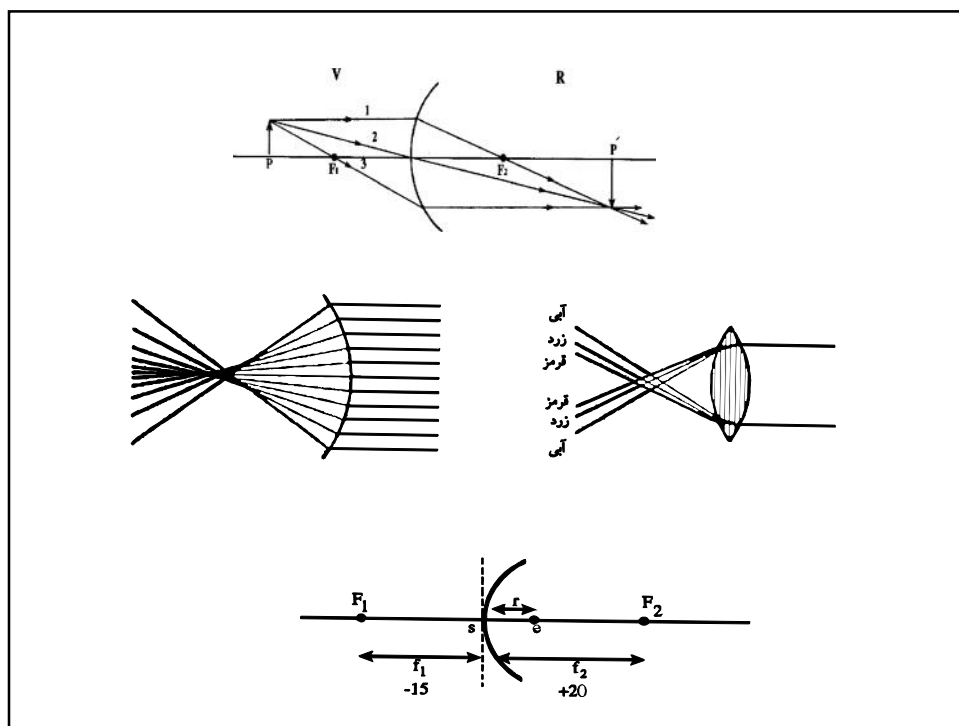
Qazvin University of Medical Sciences

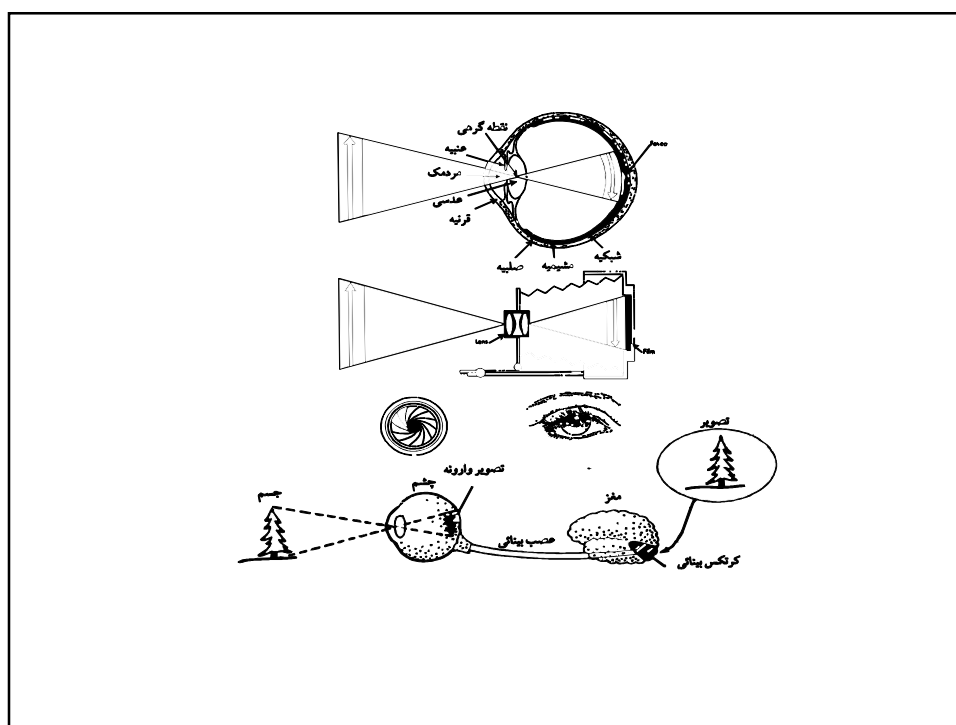
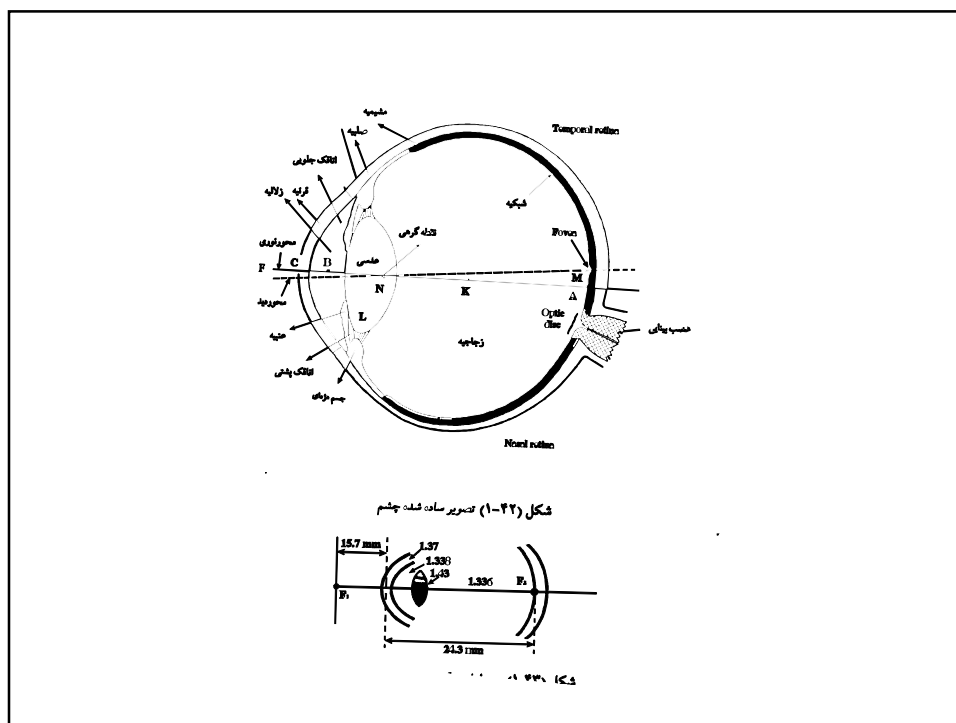


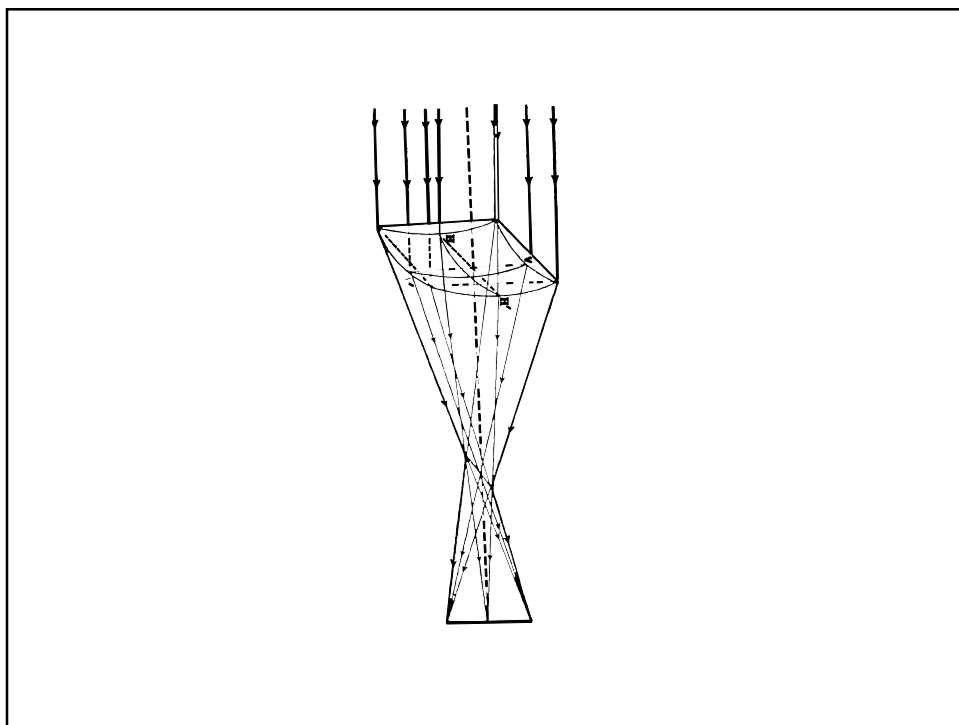
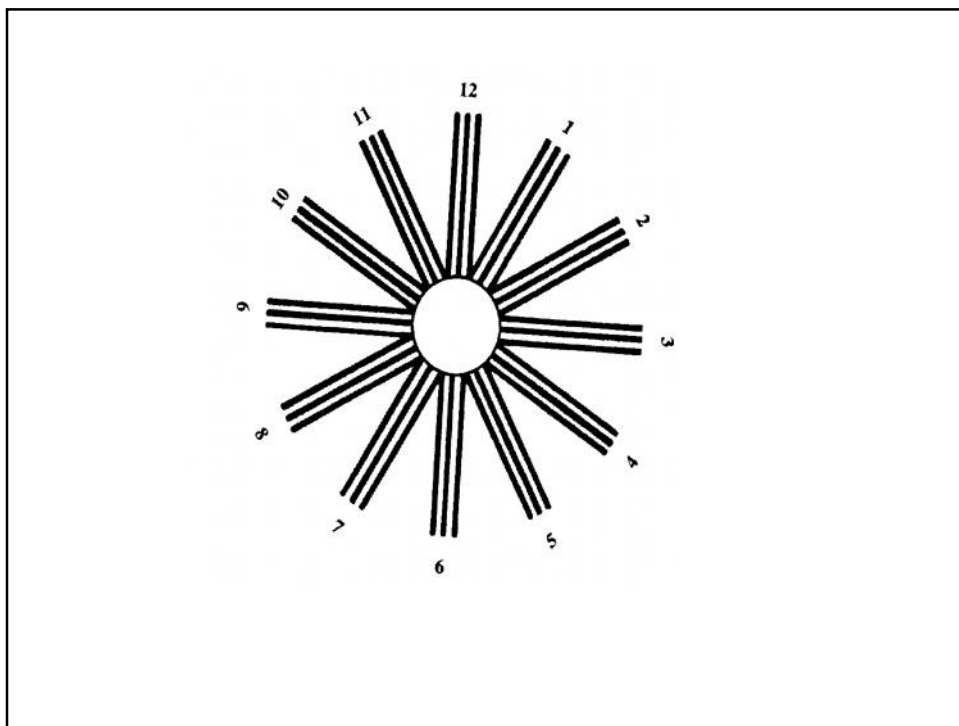


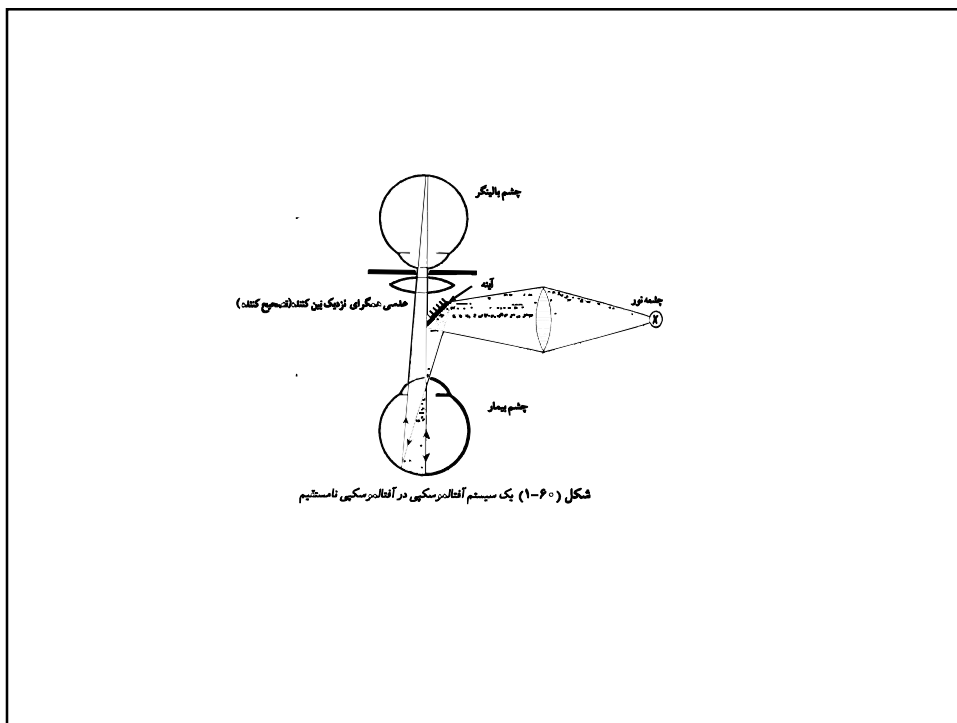


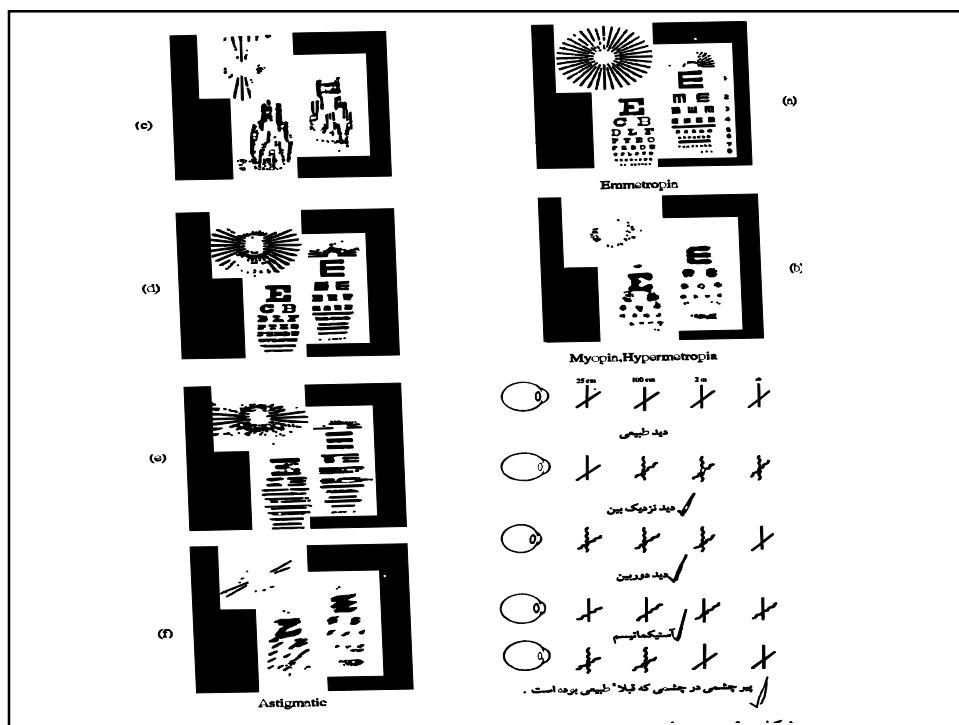
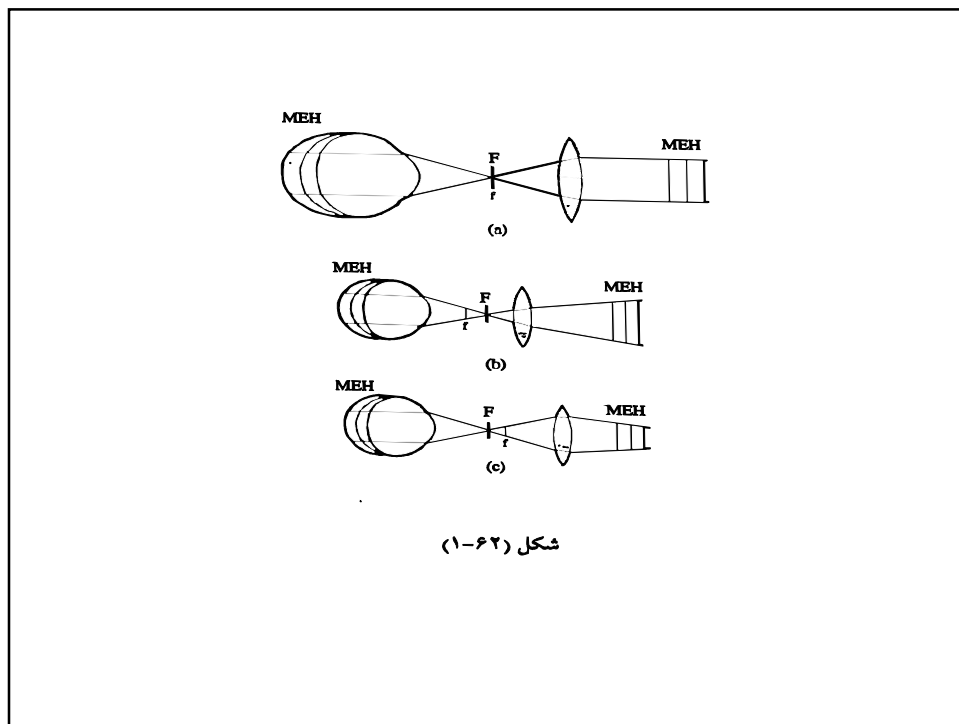


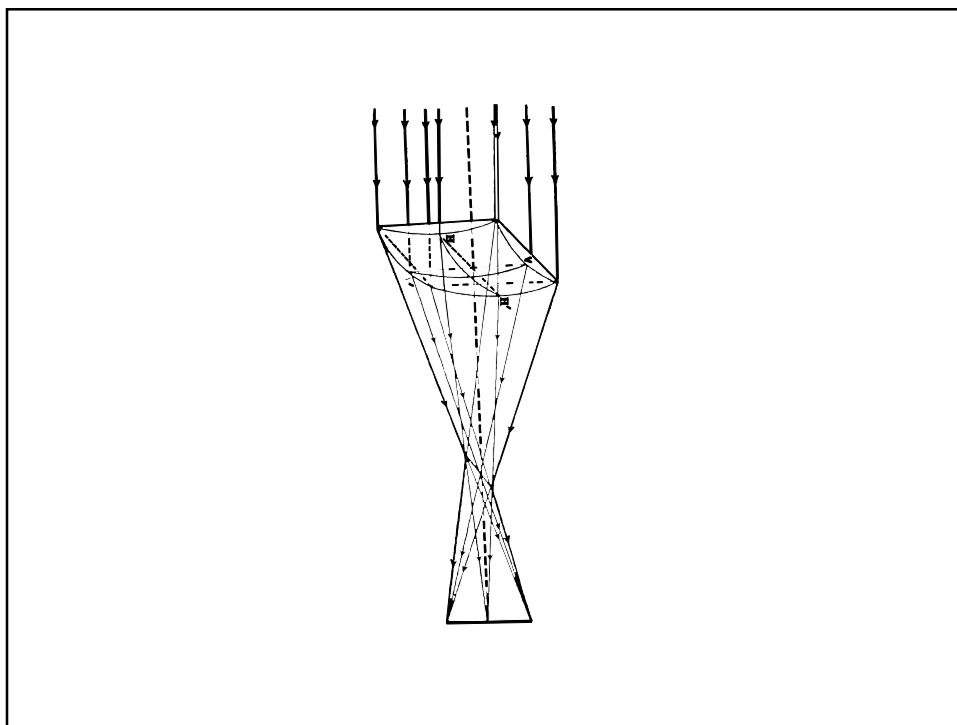
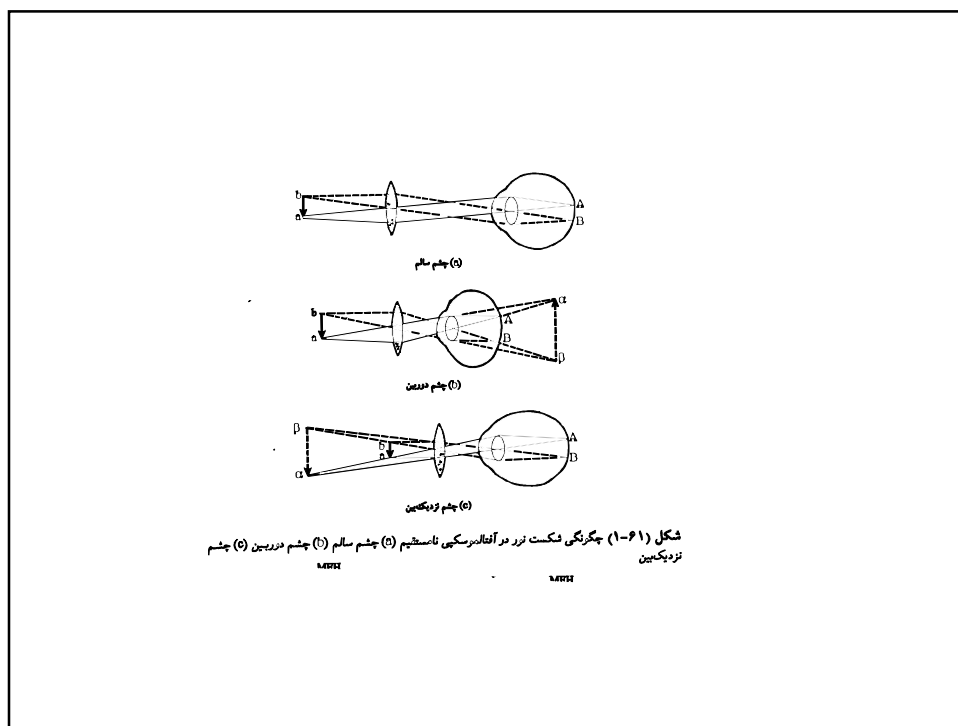


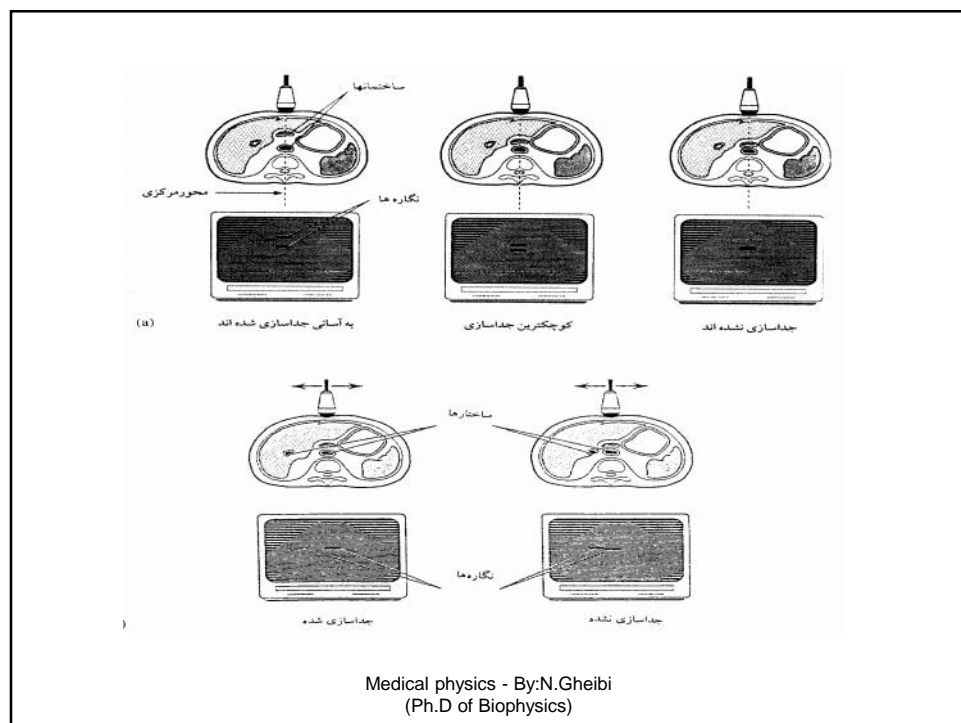
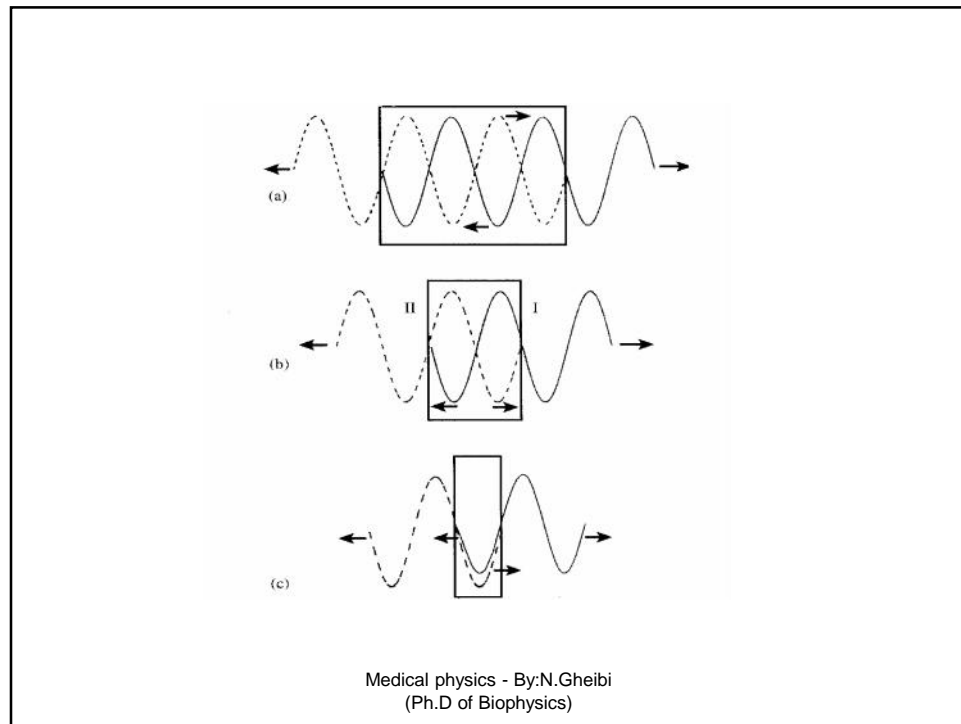


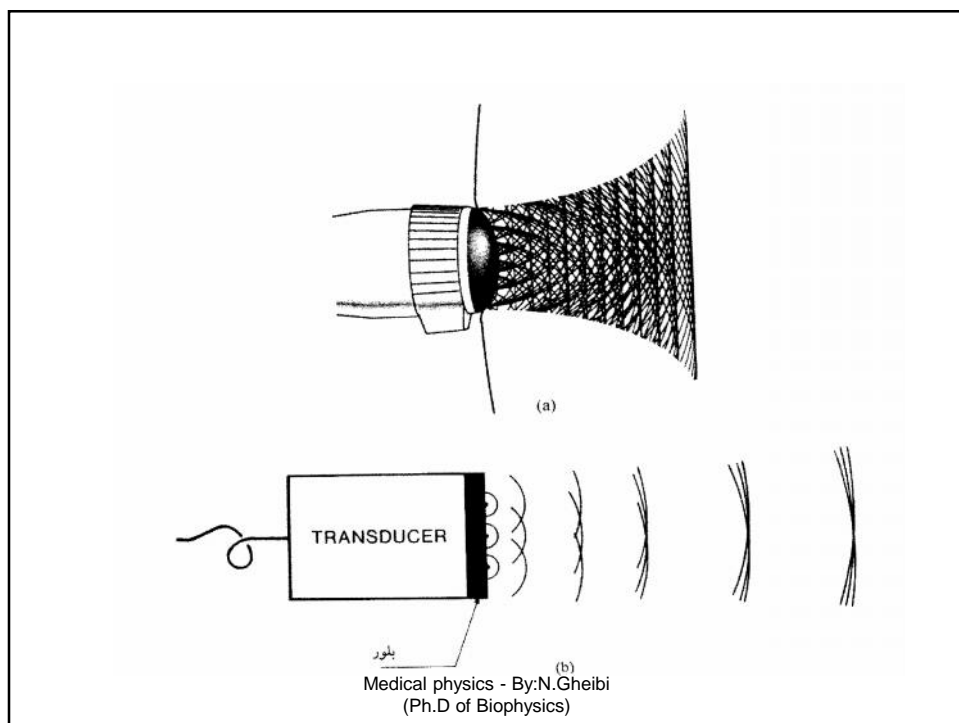
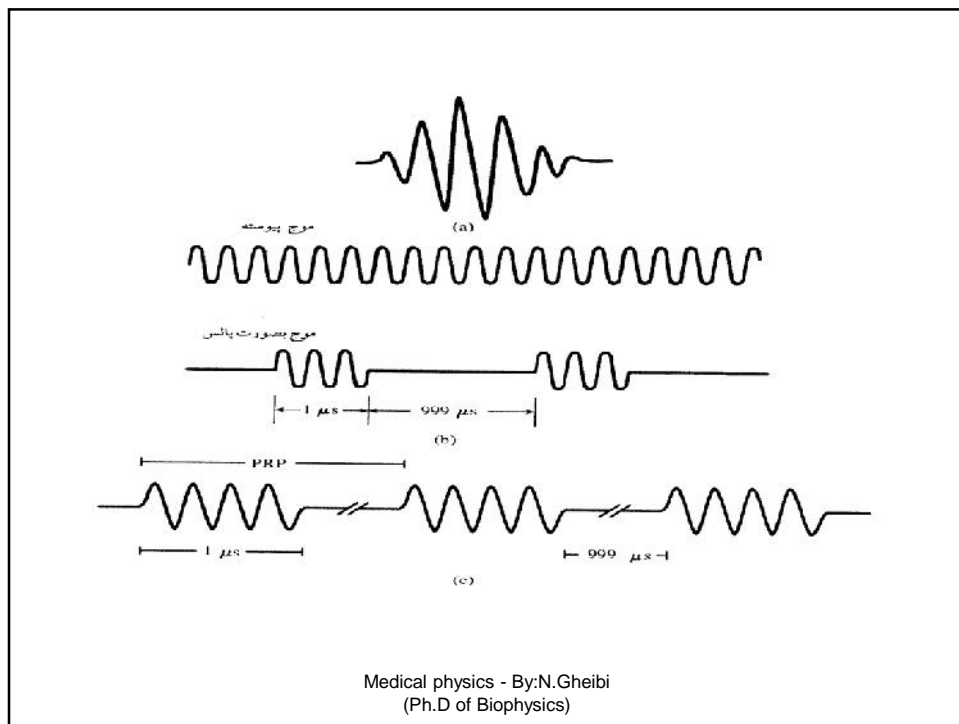


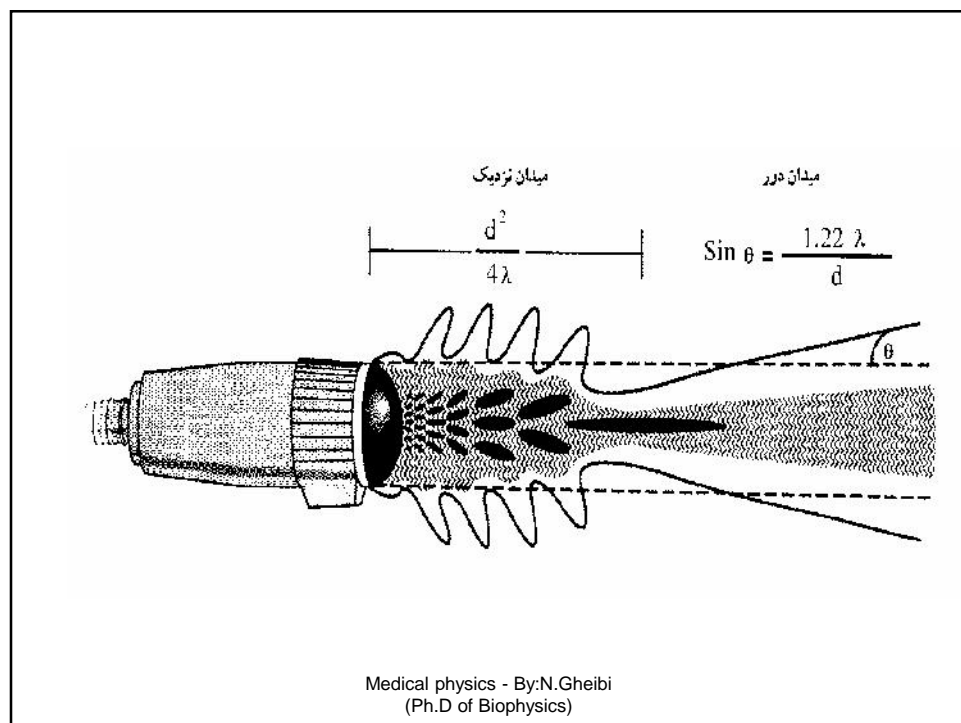
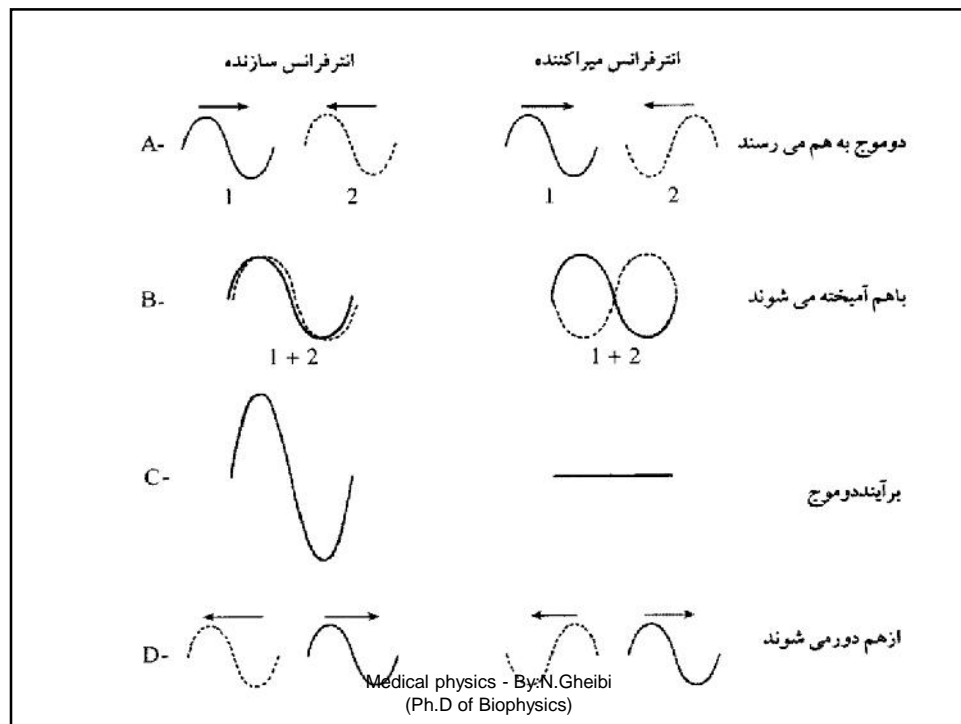


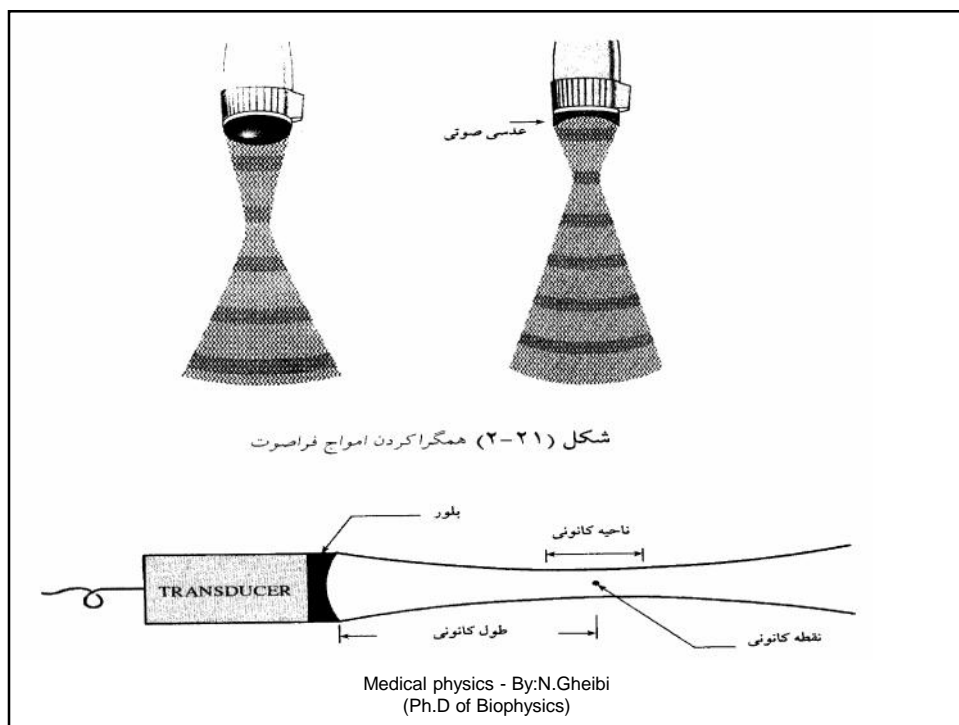
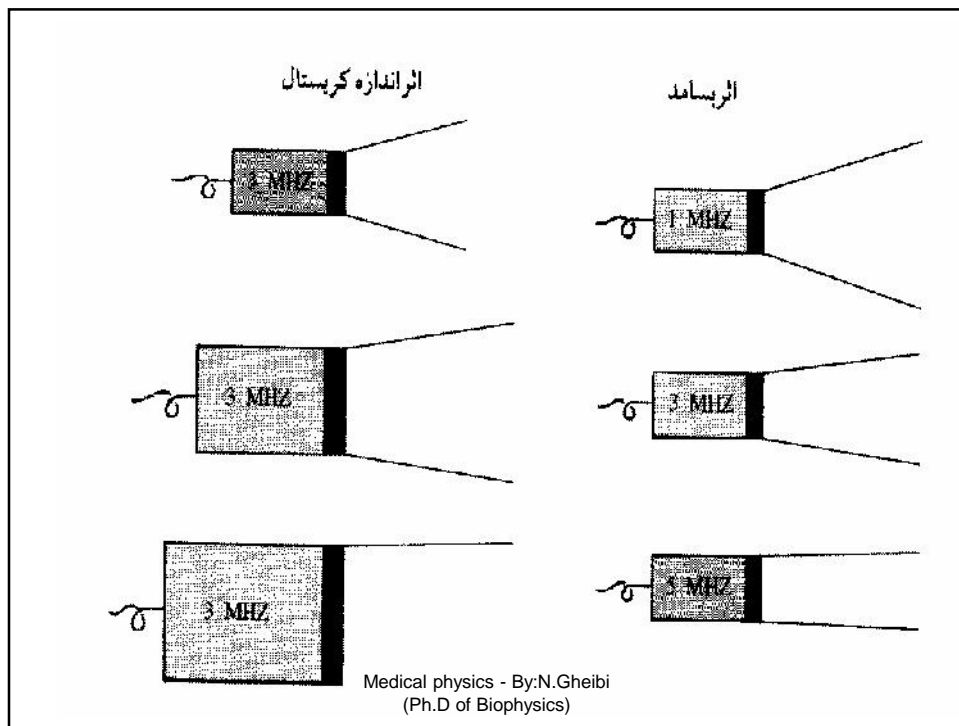


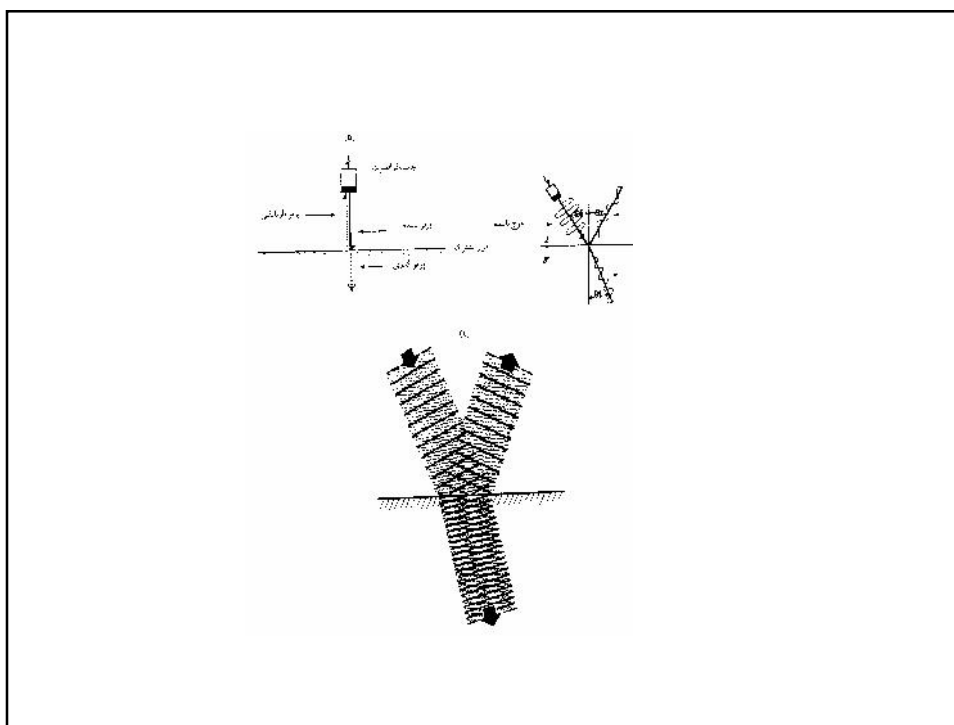
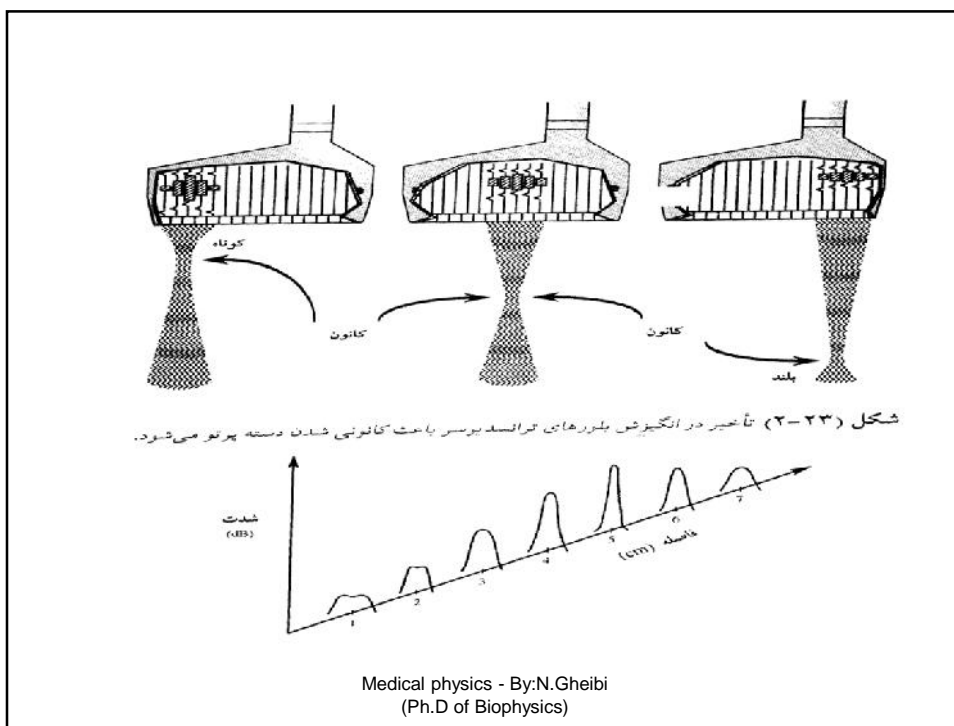


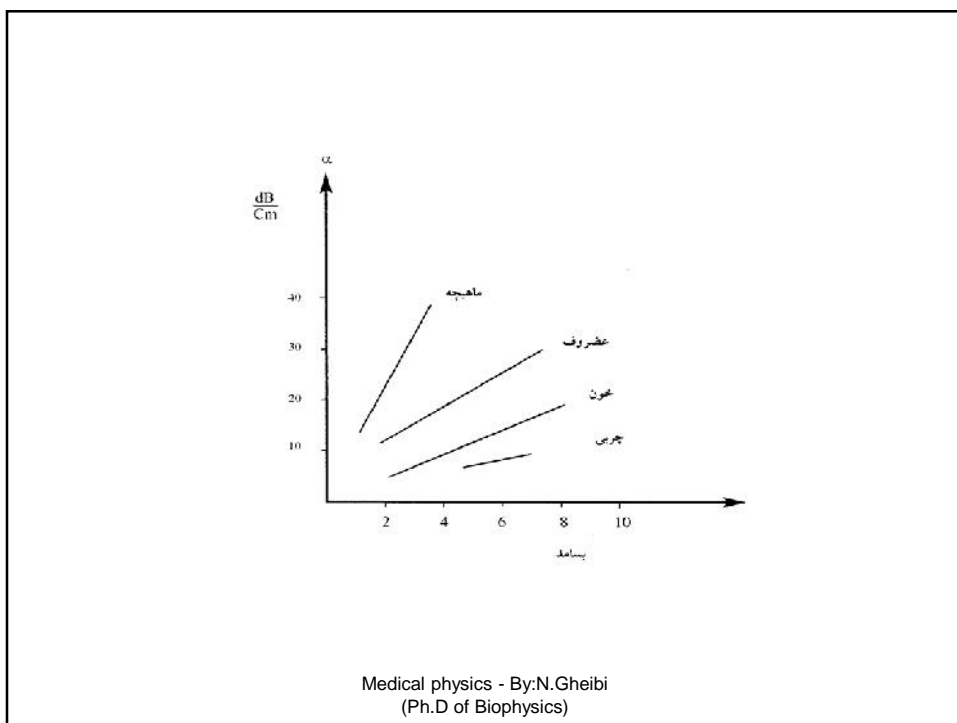
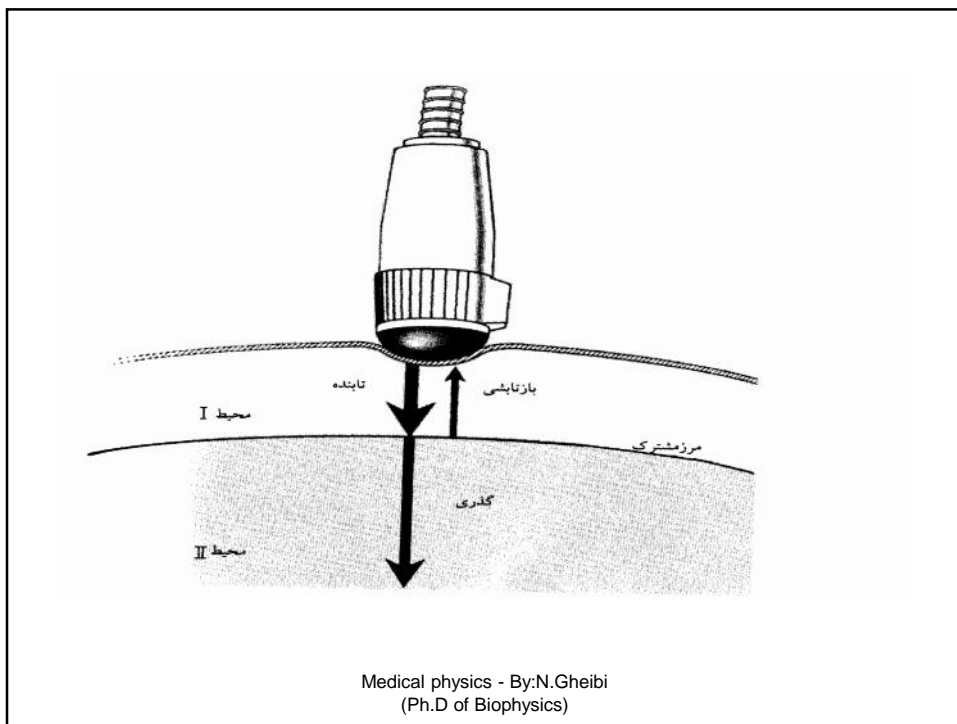


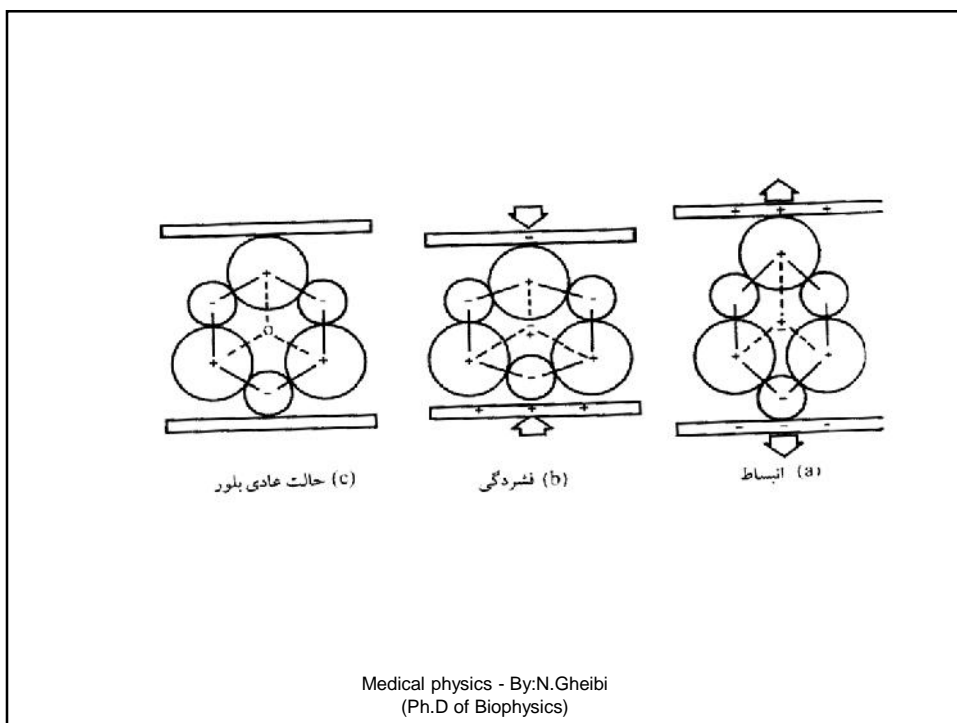
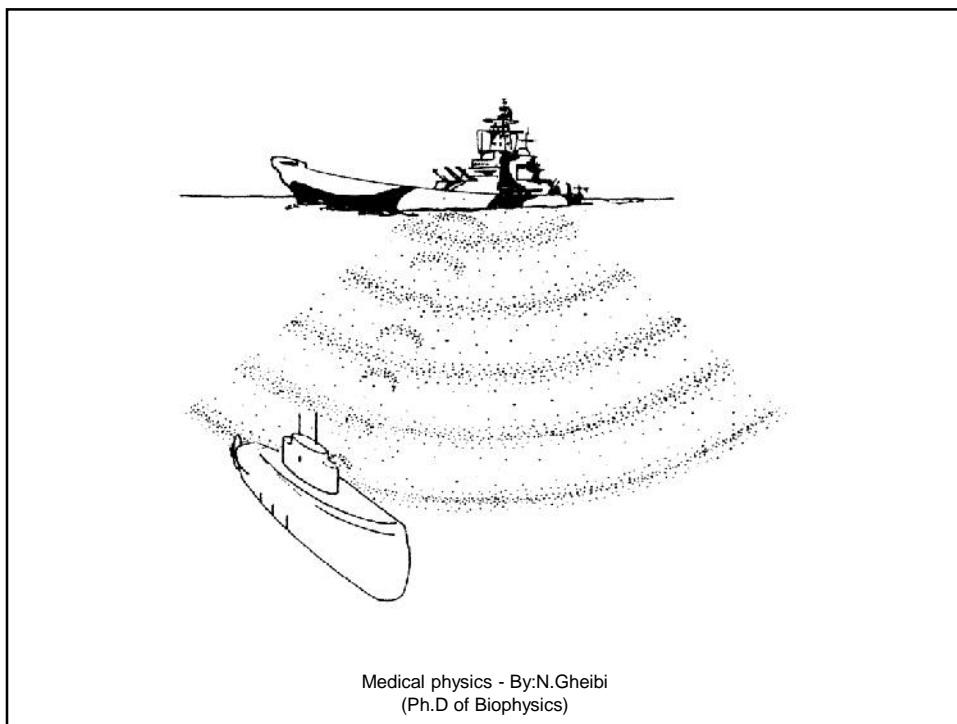


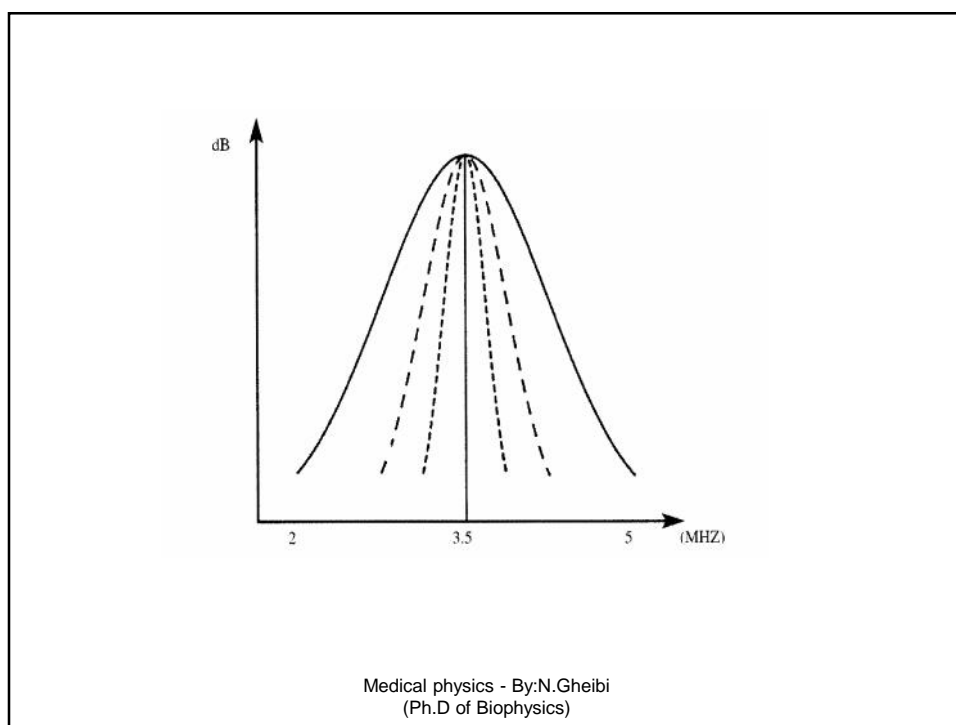
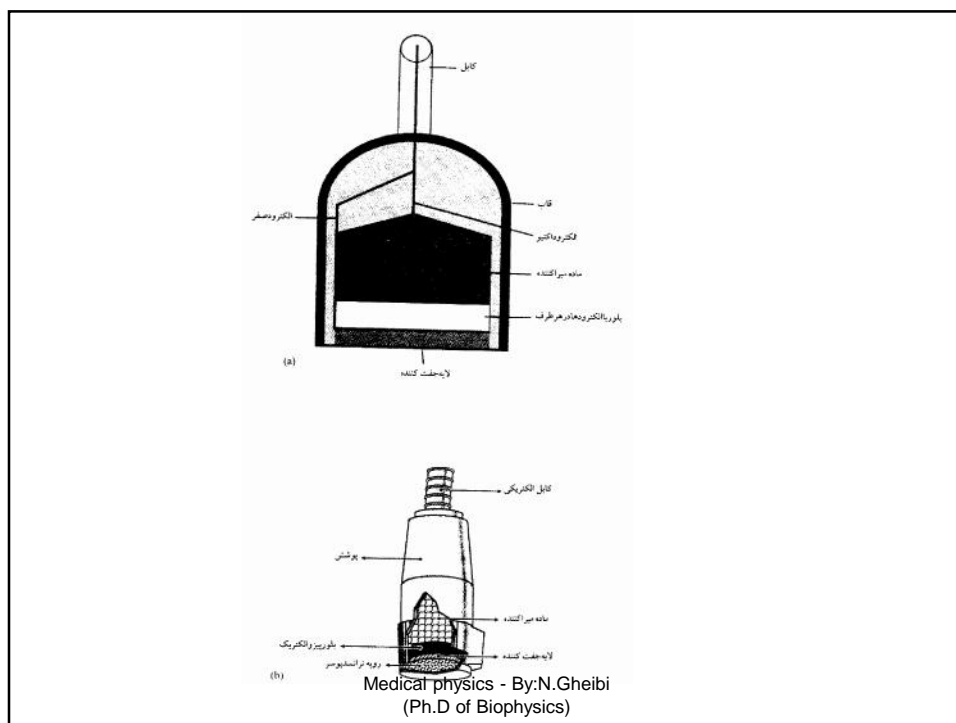


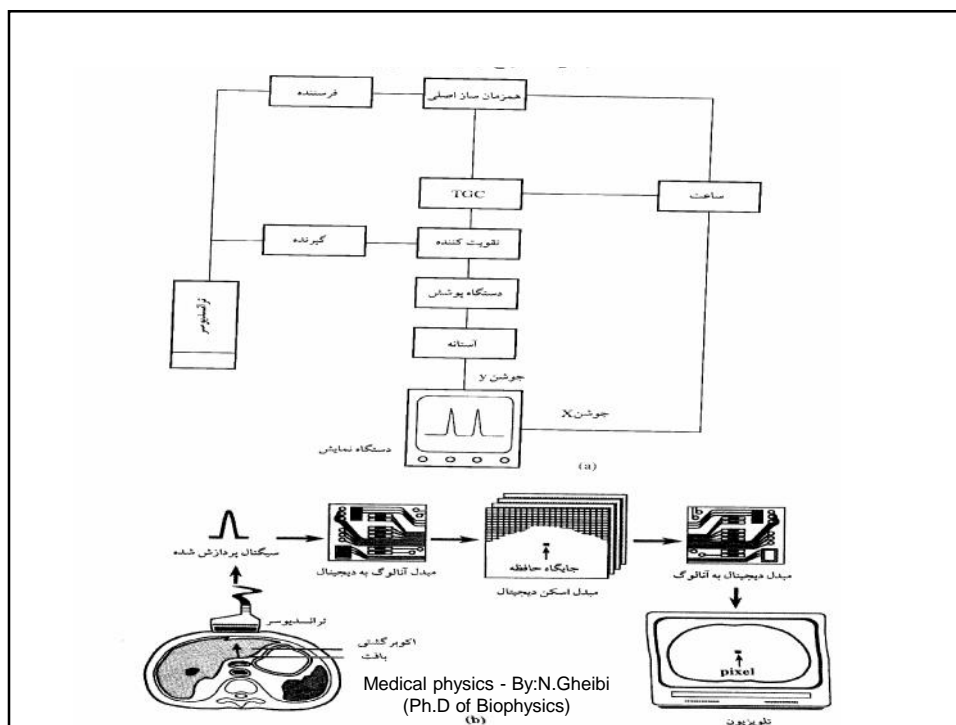
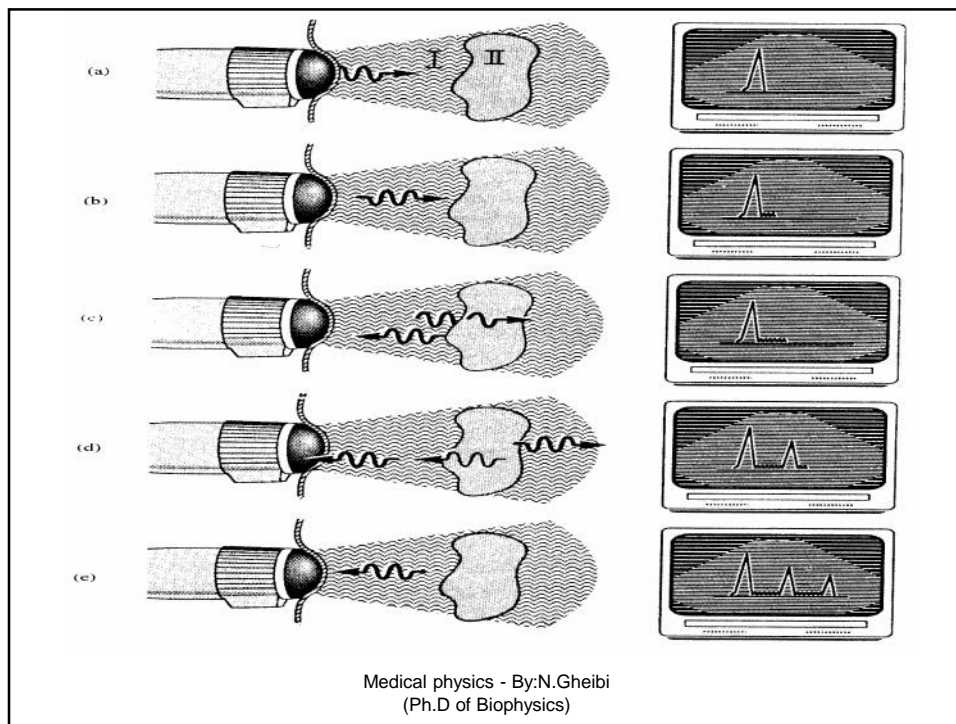


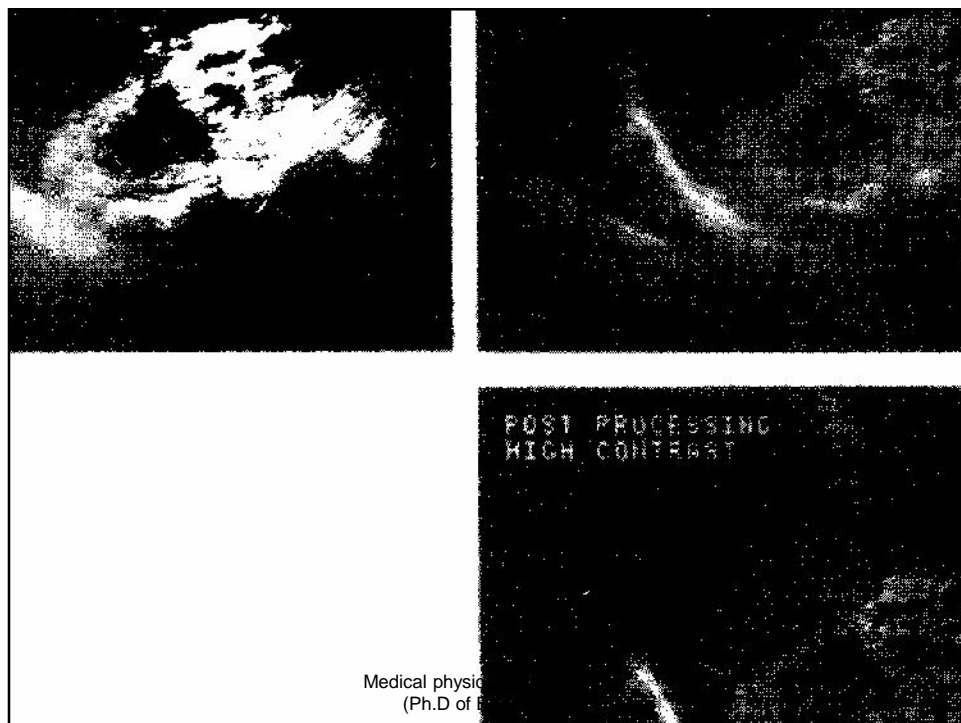
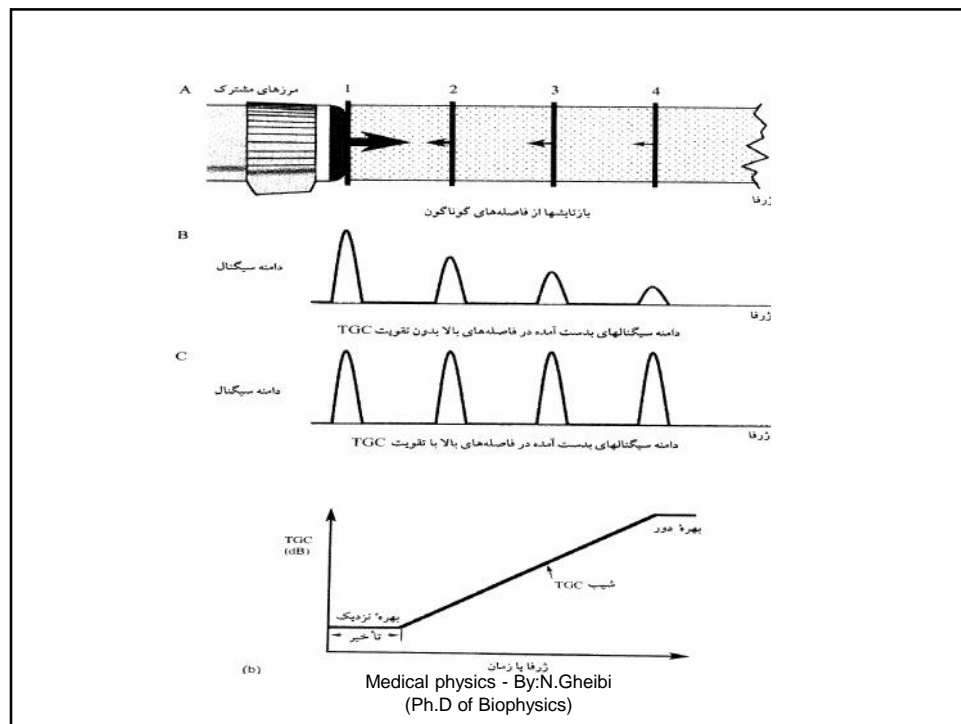


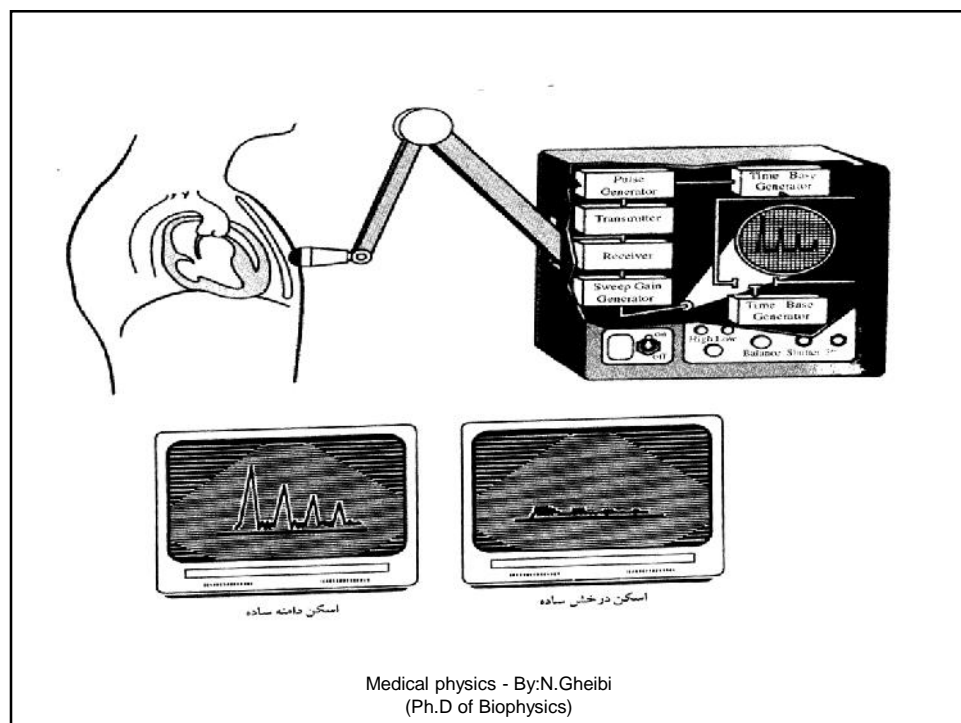
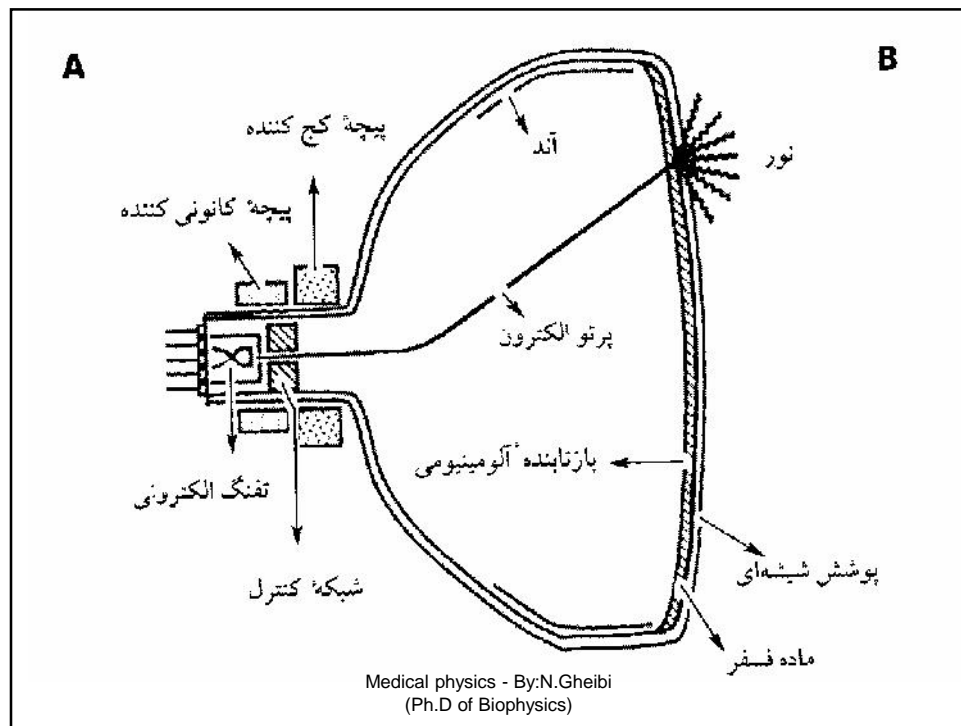


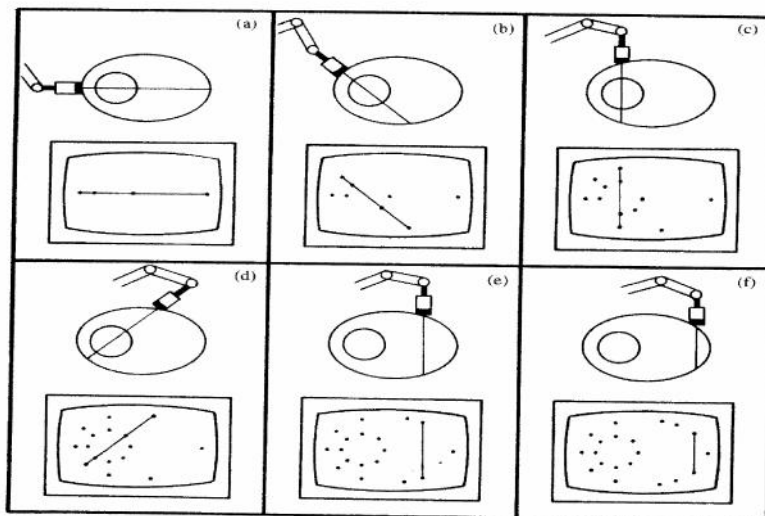




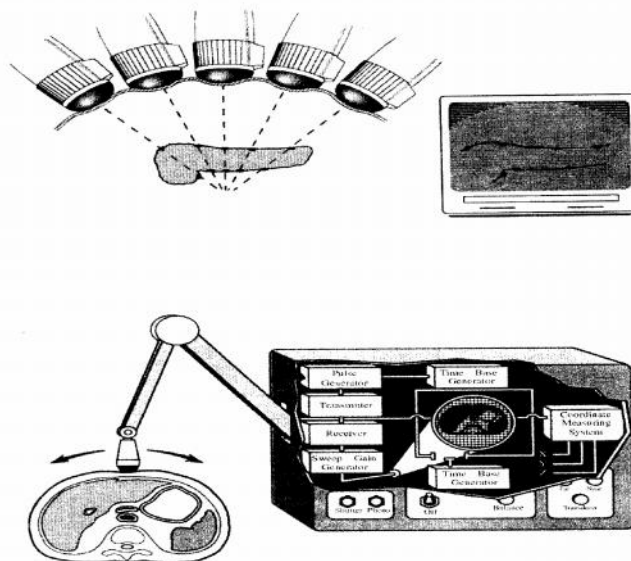




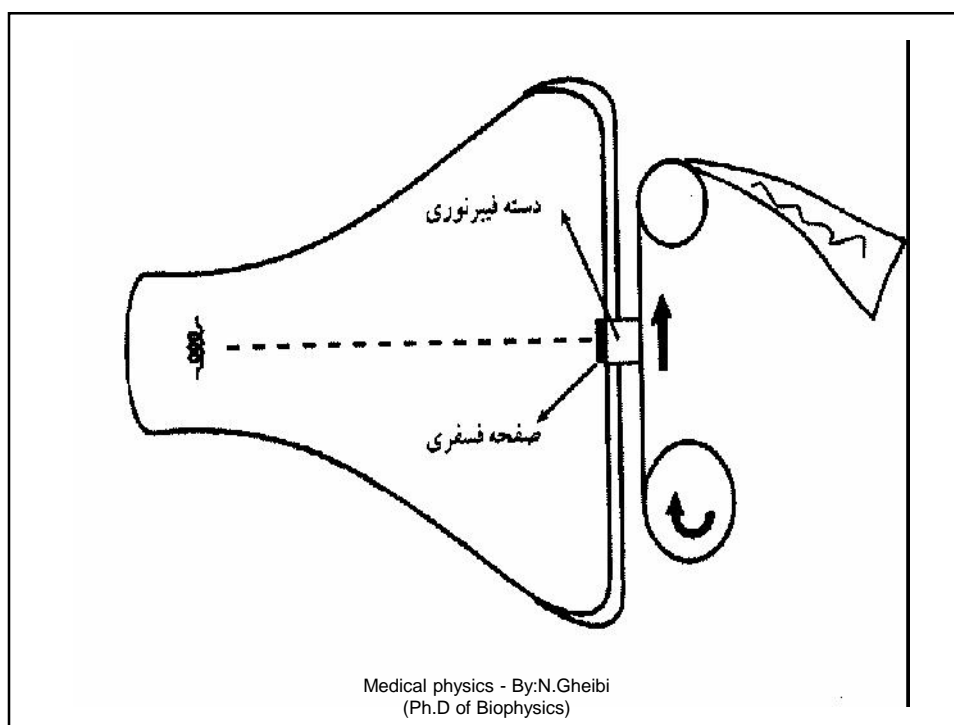
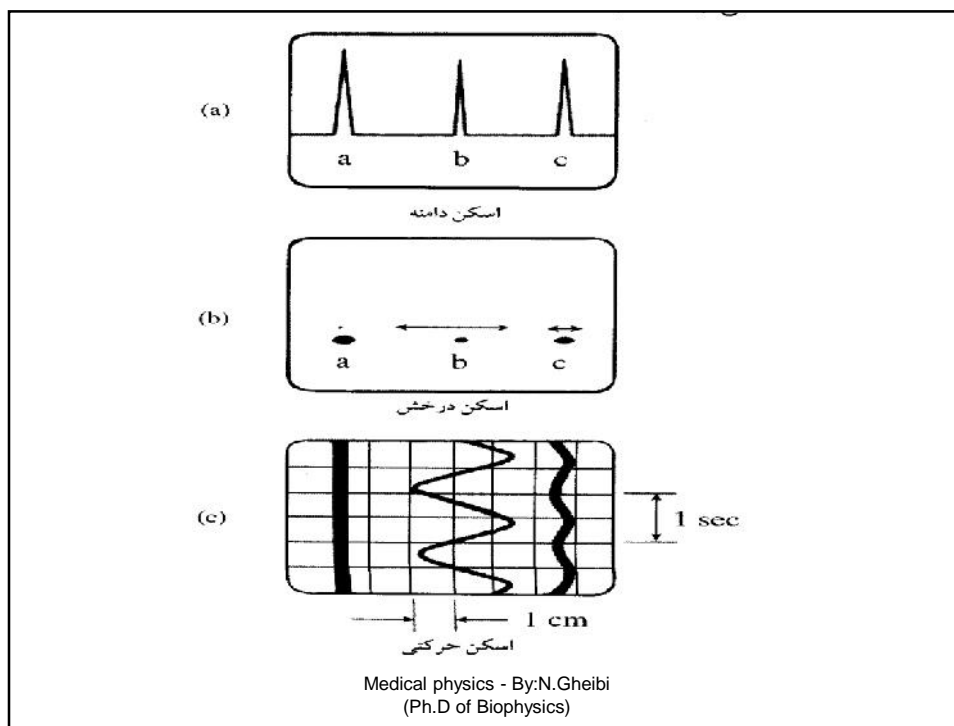


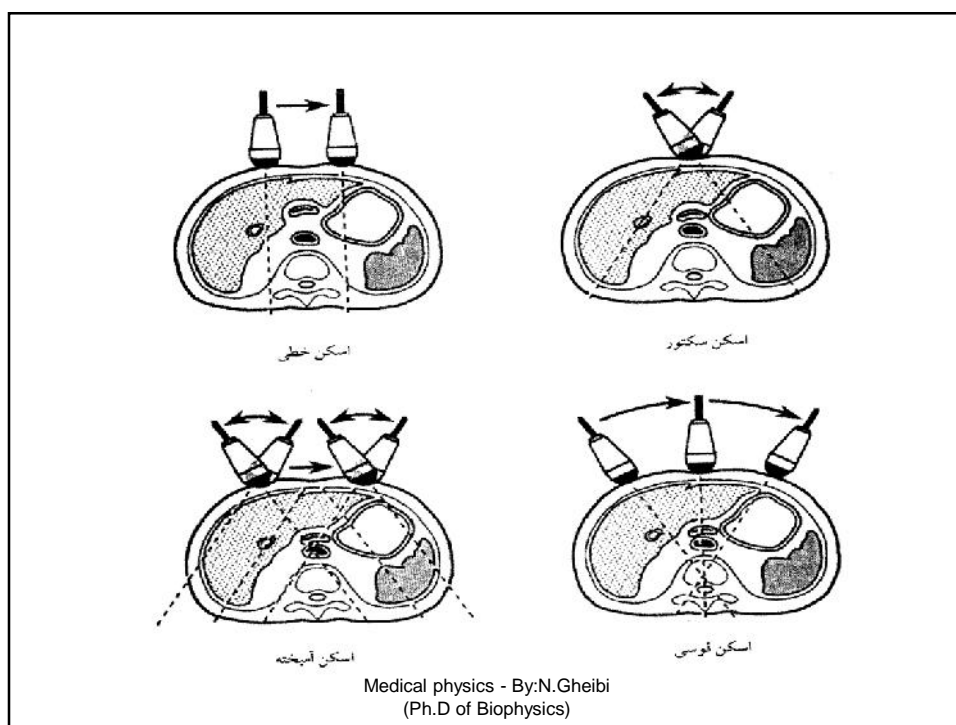
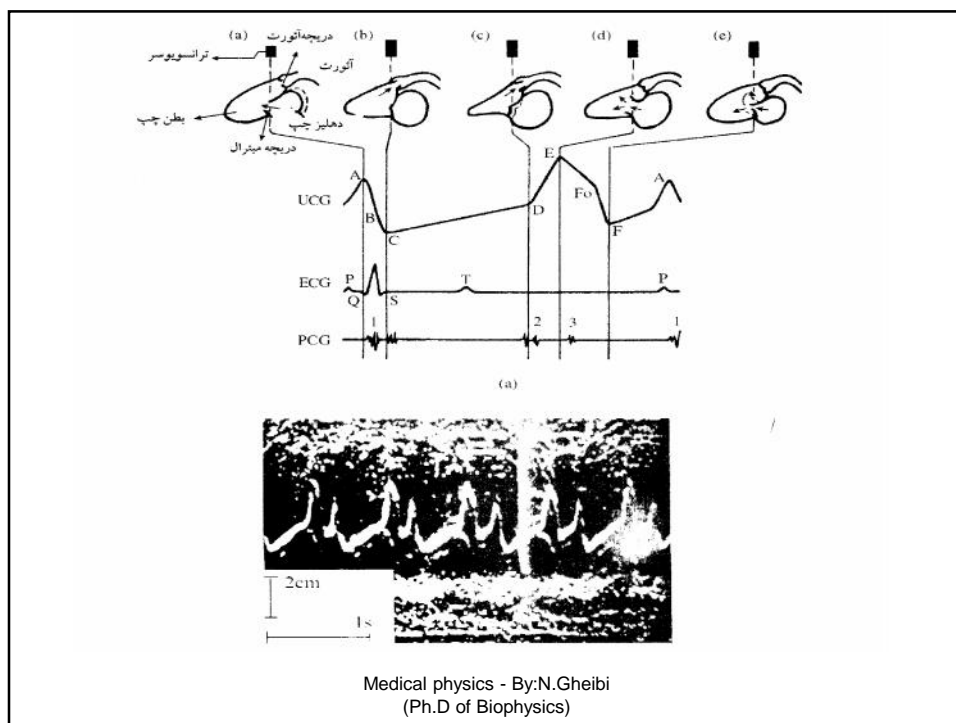


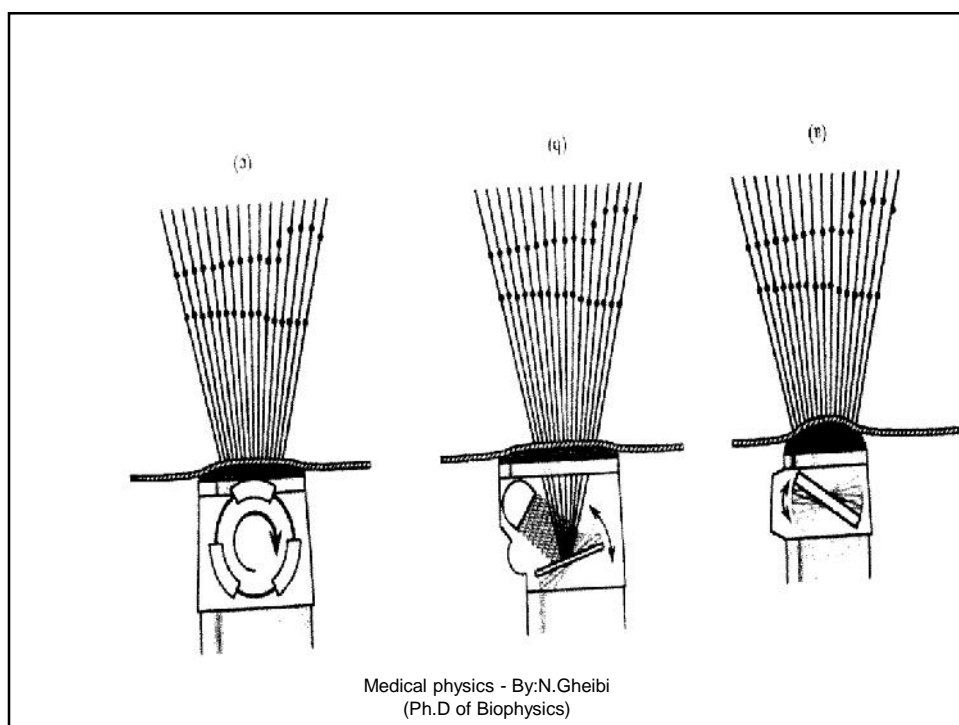
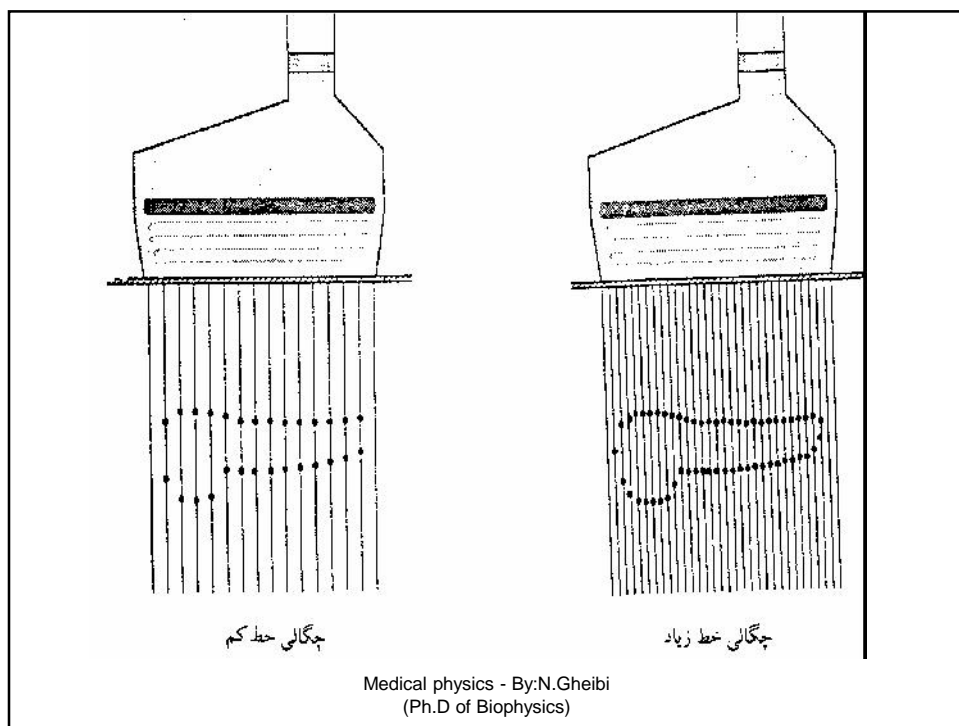
Medical physics - By:N.Gheibi
(Ph.D of Biophysics)

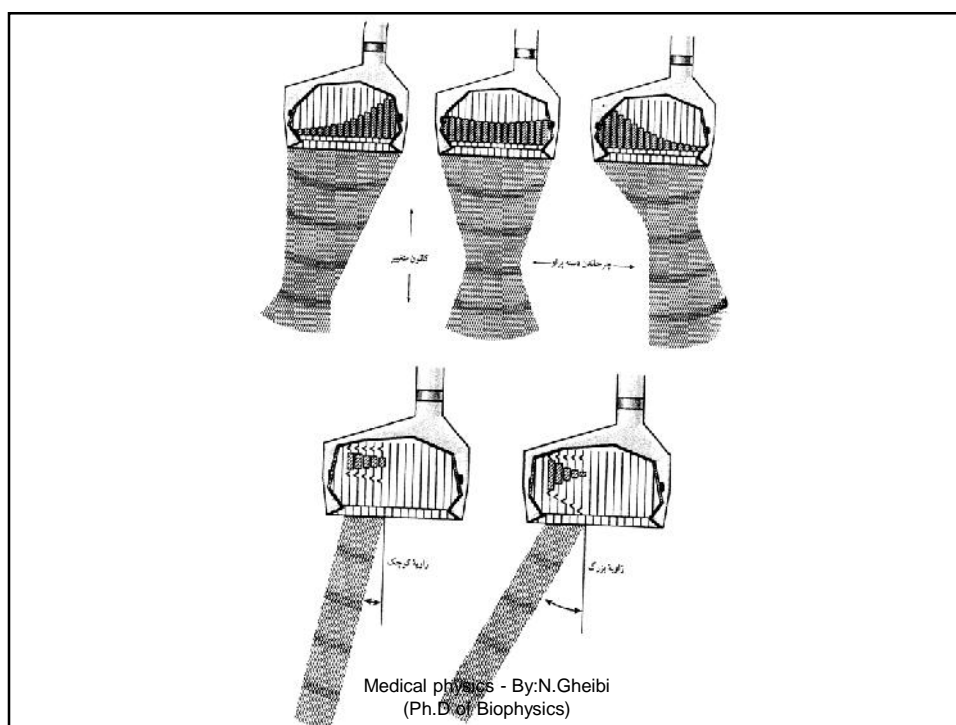
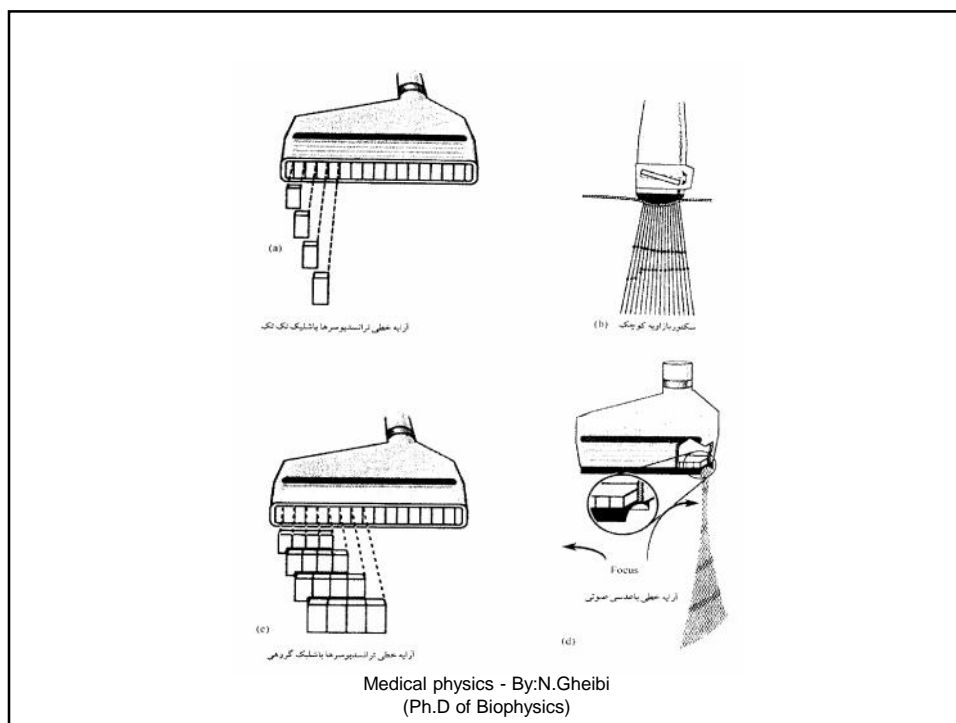


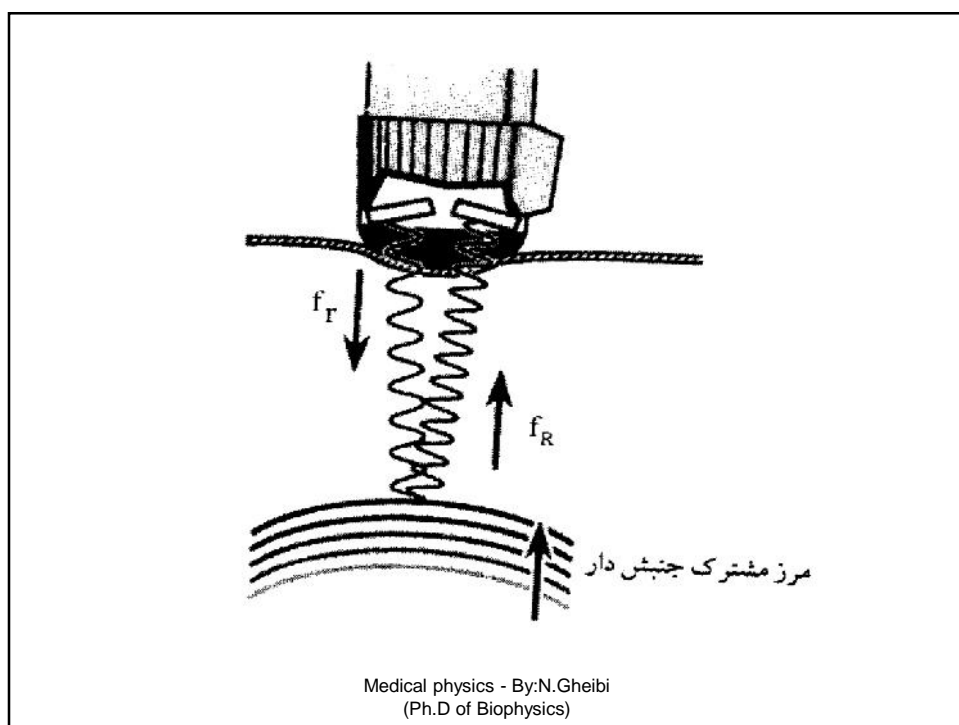
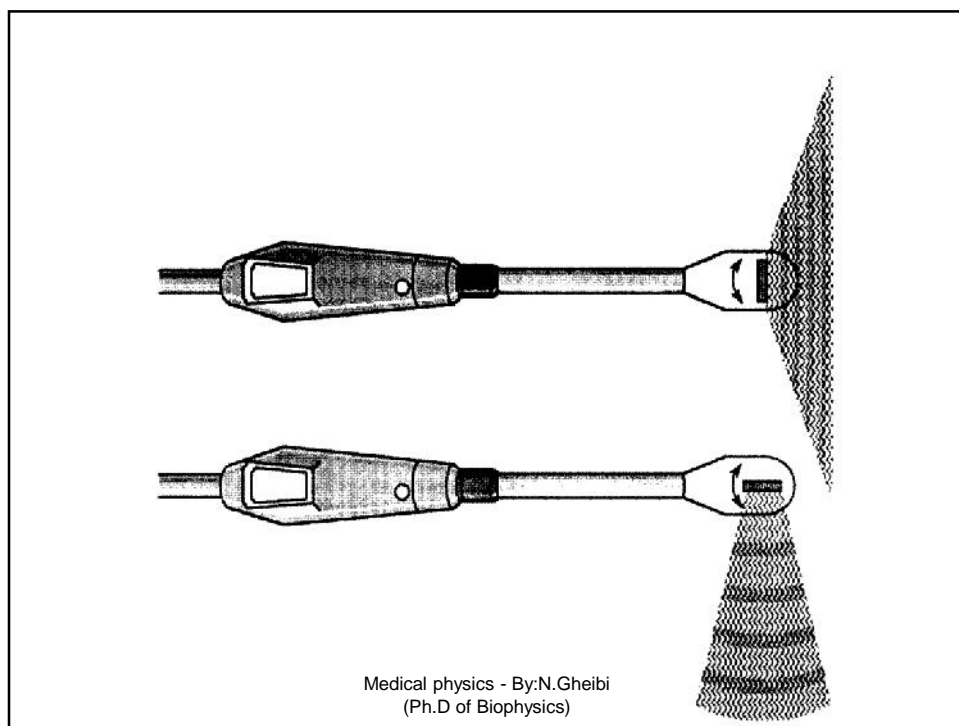
Medical physics - By:N.Gheibi
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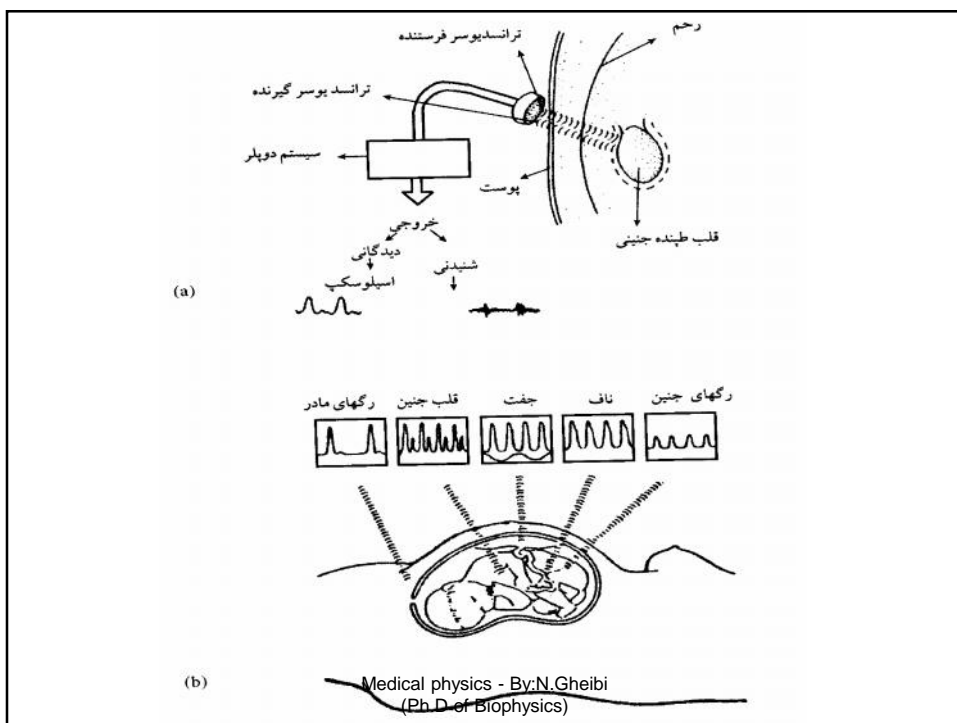
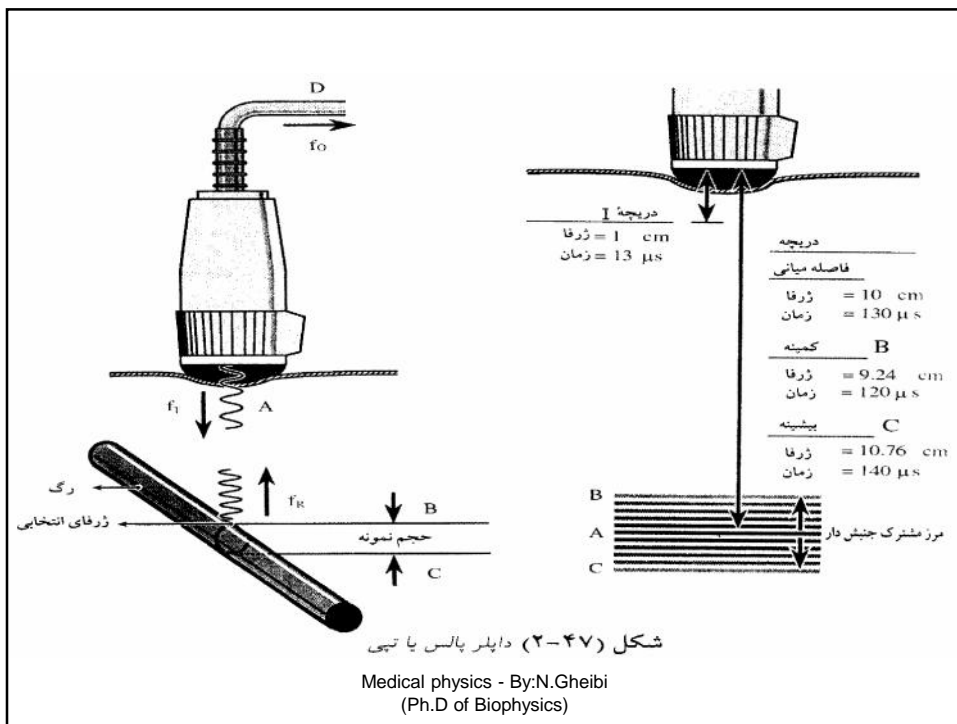


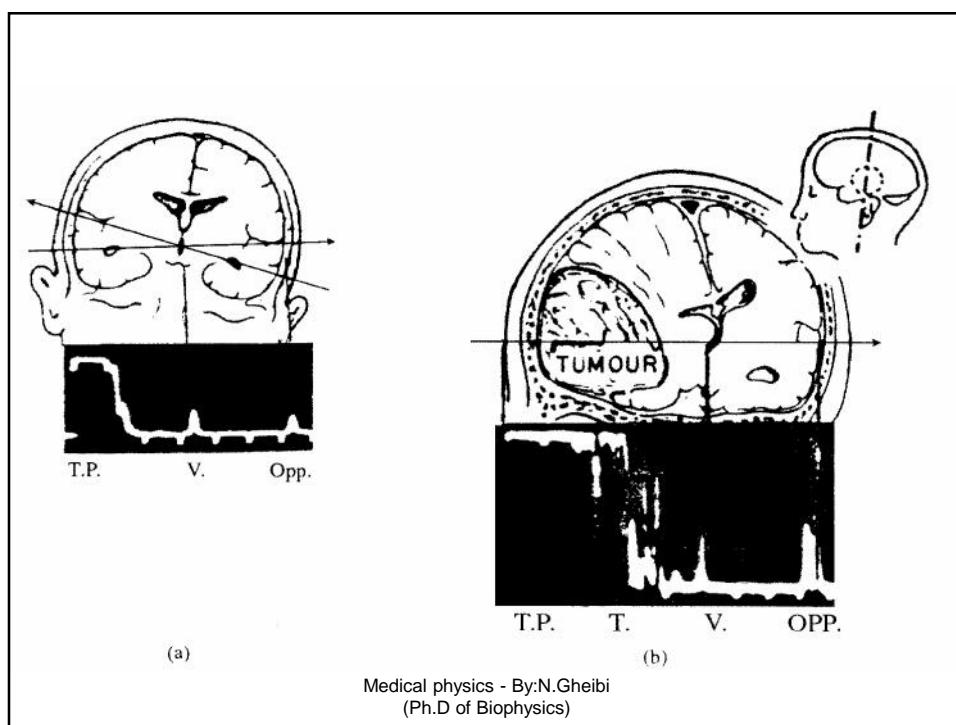
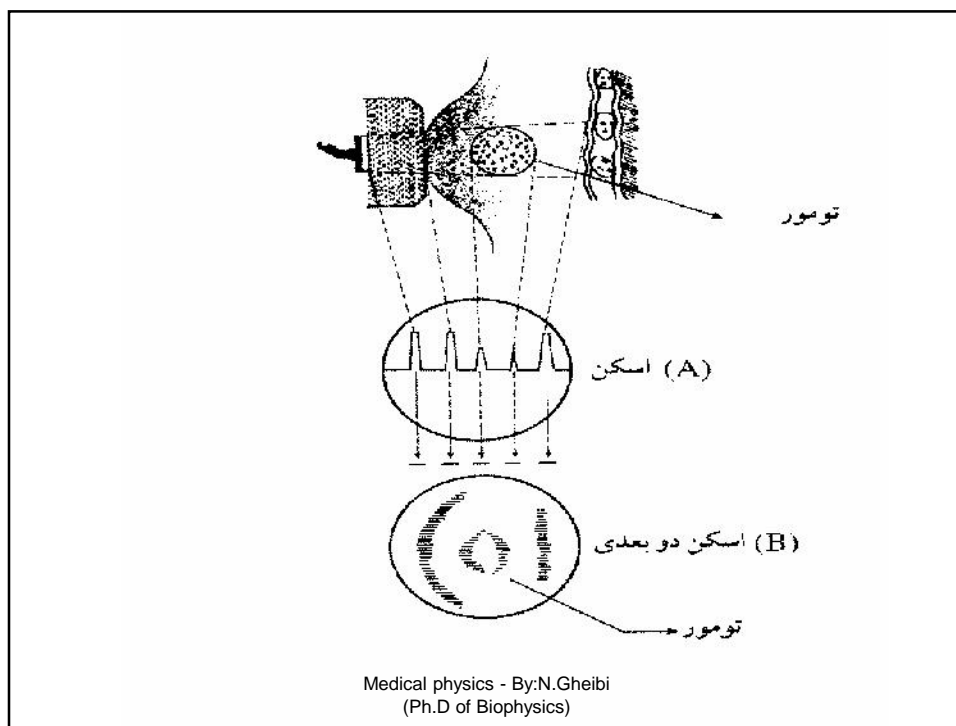


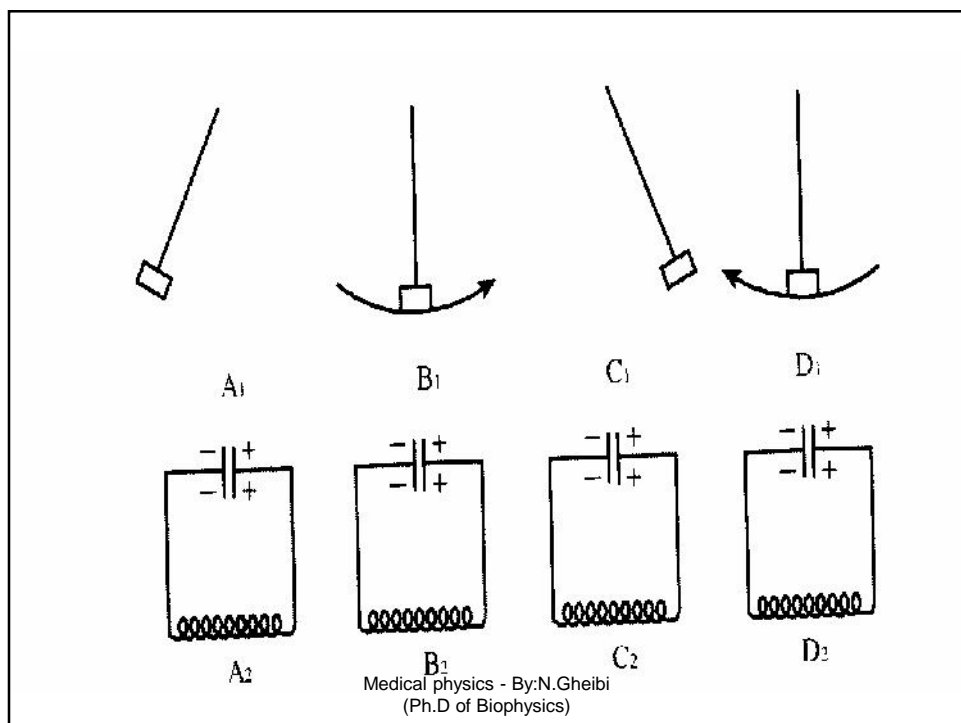
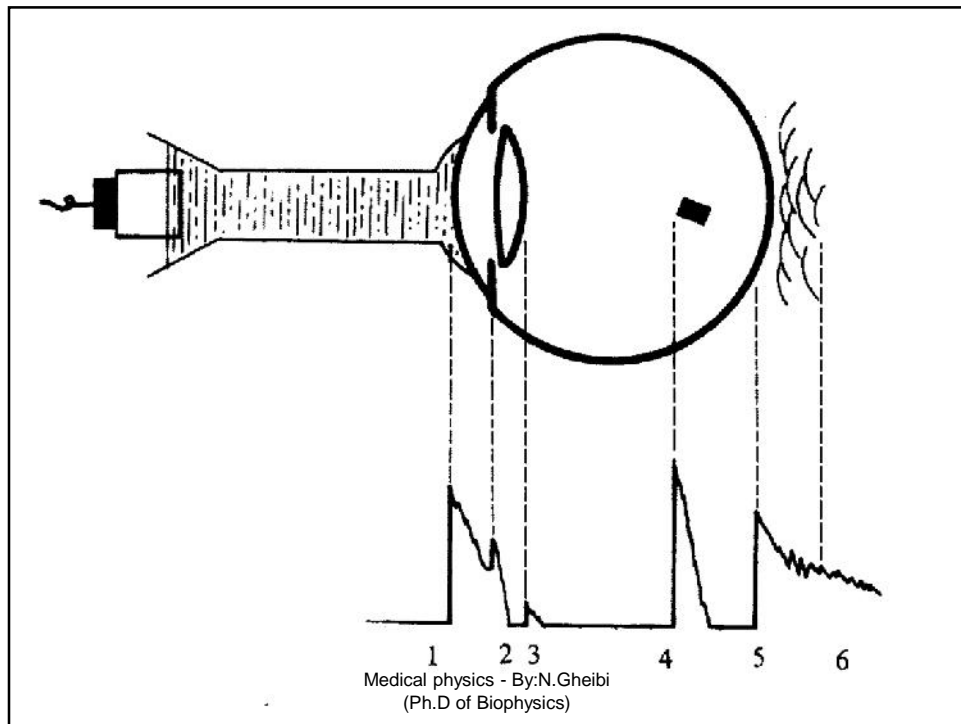


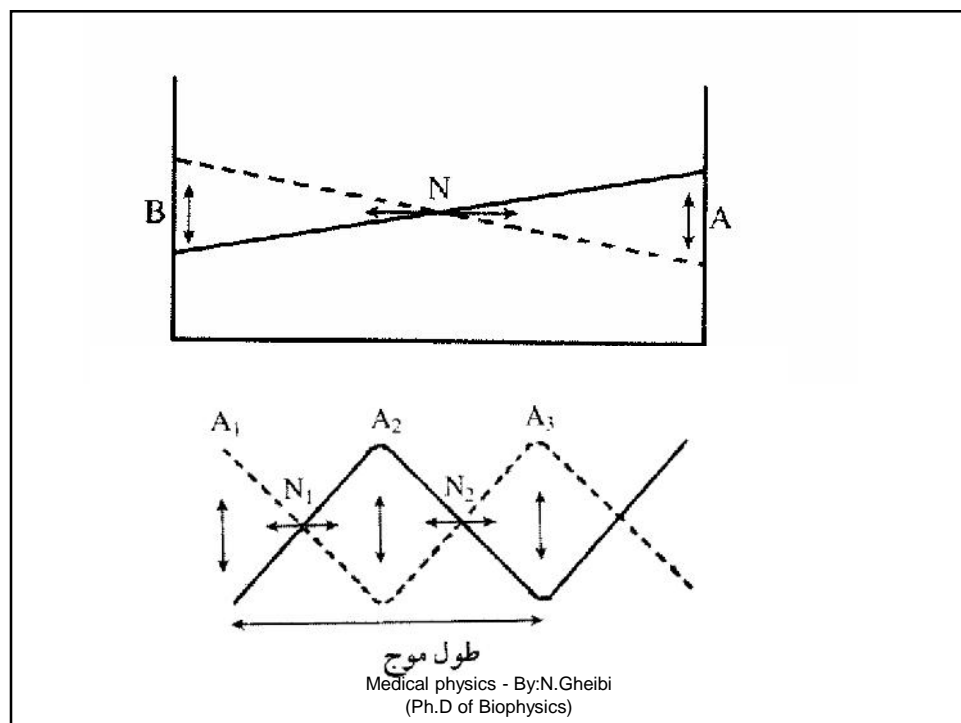
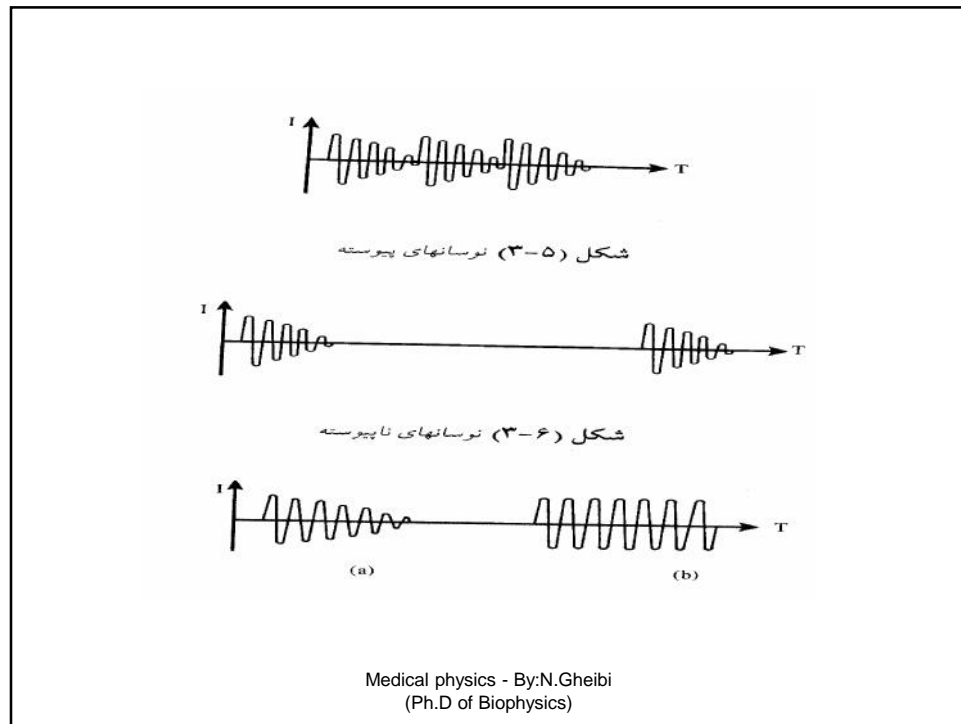


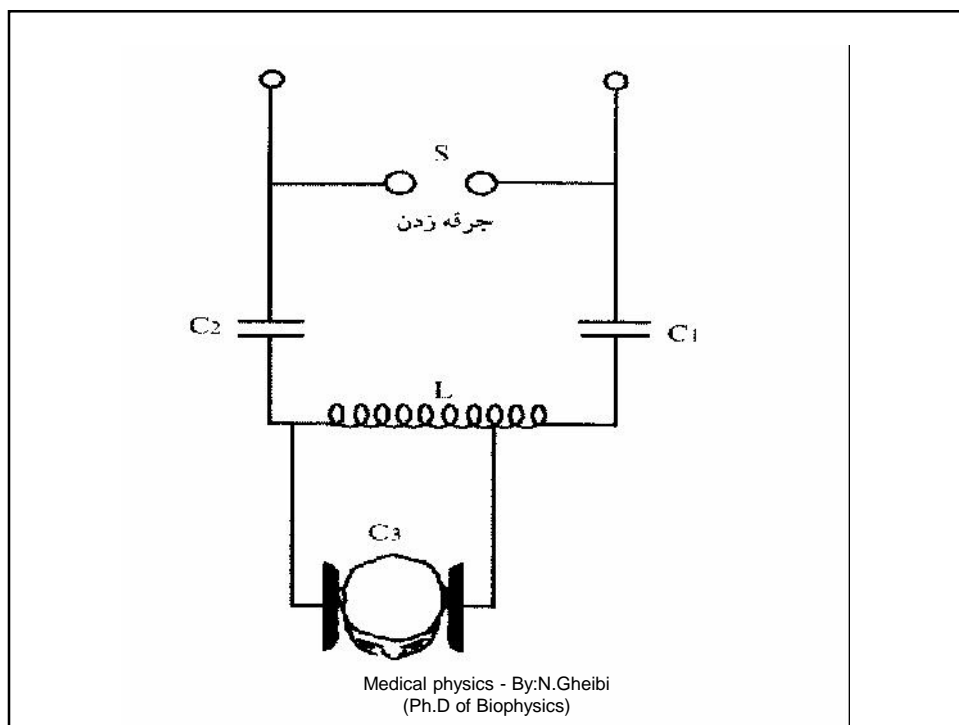
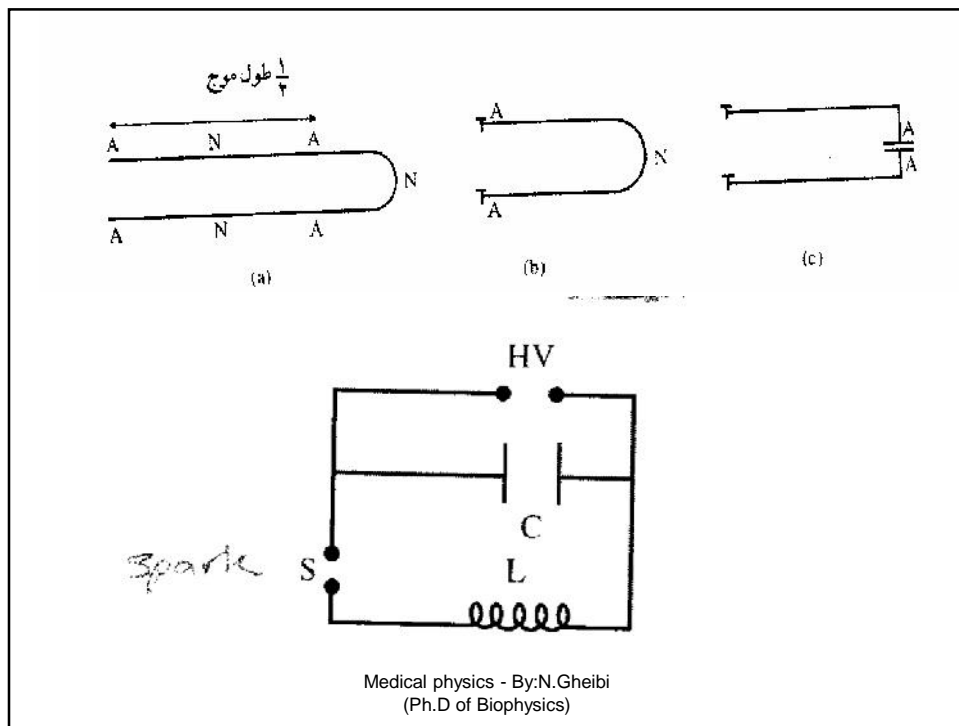


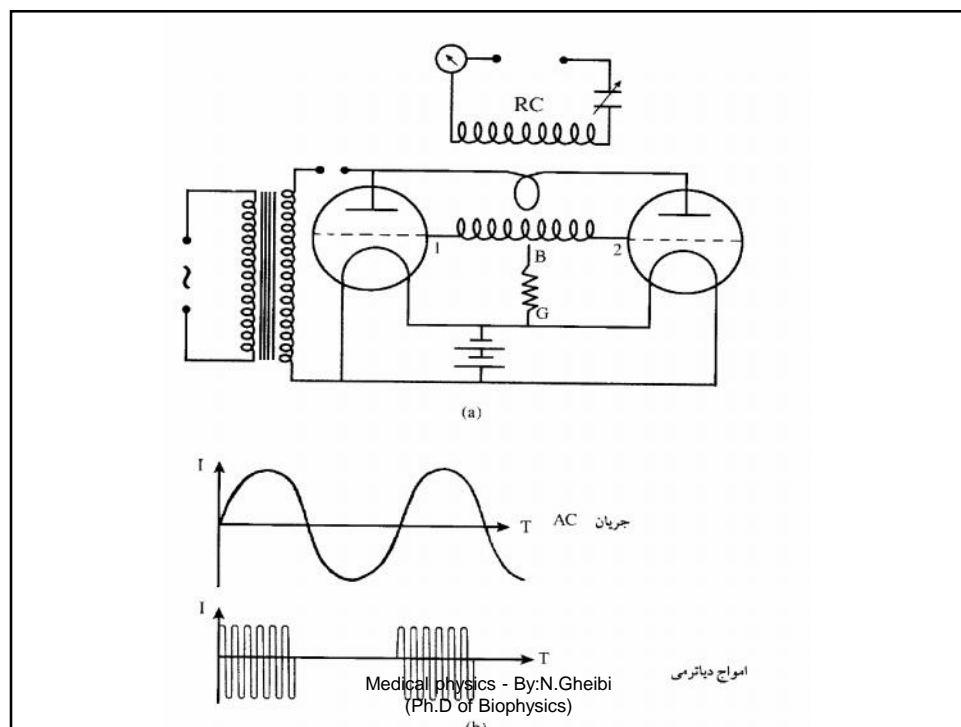
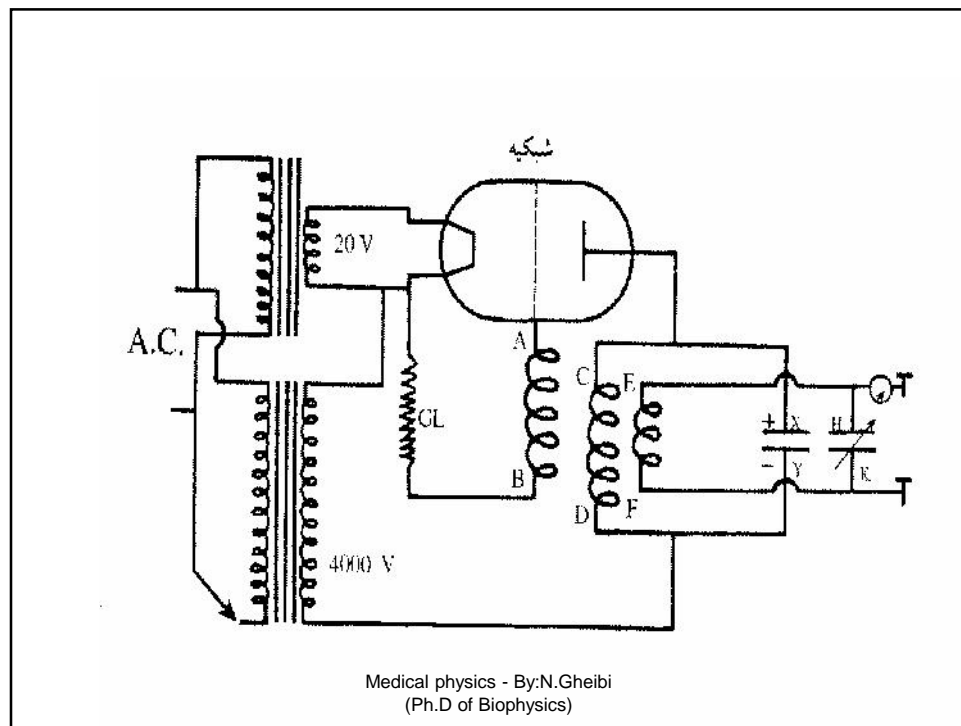


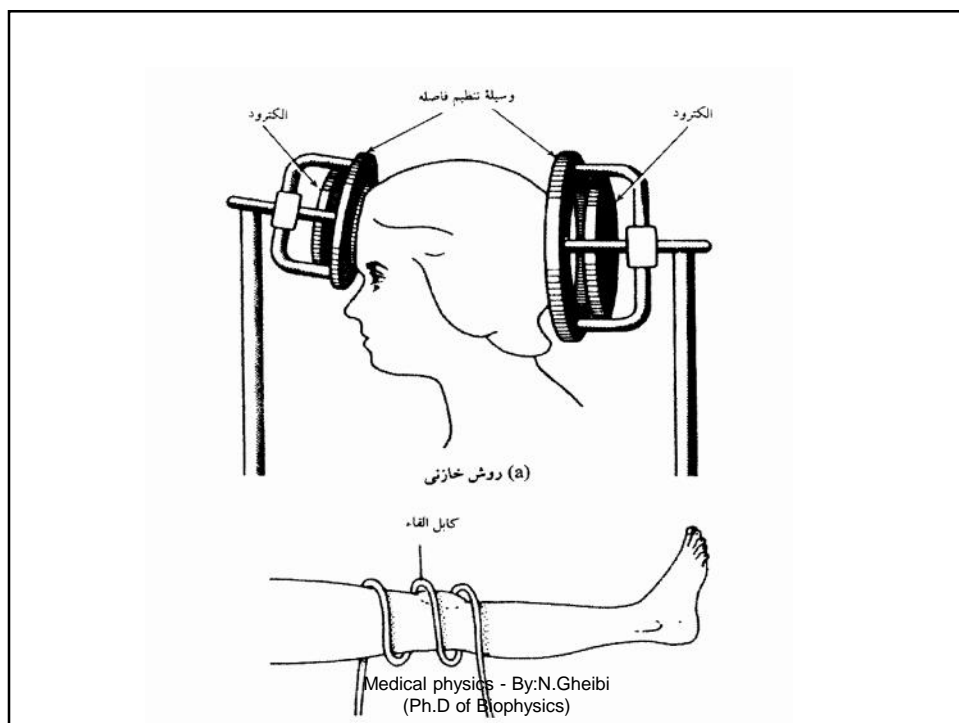
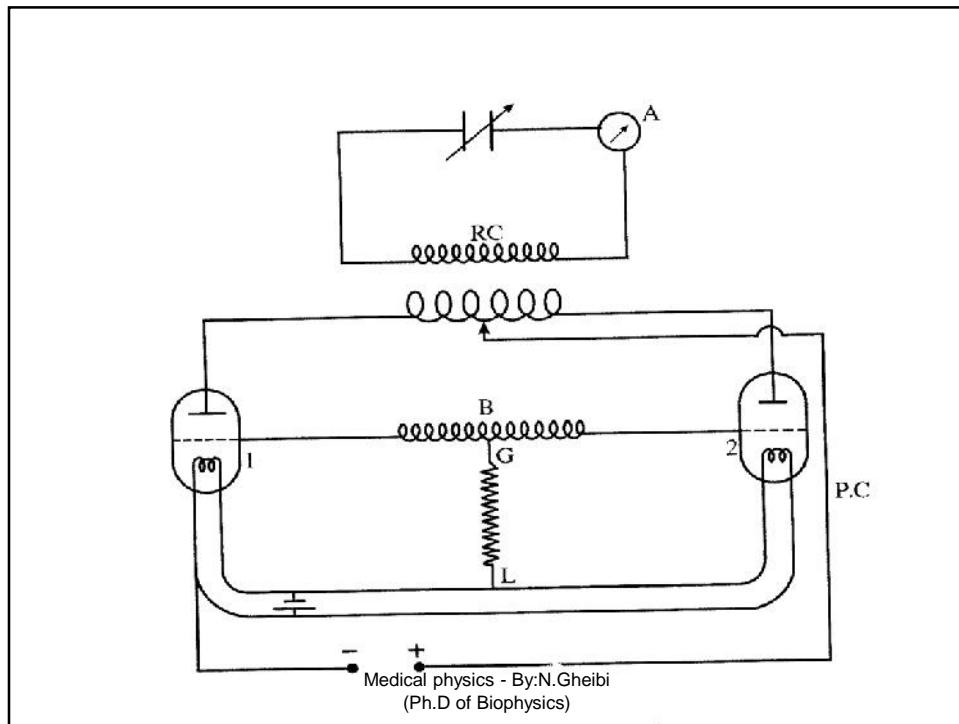


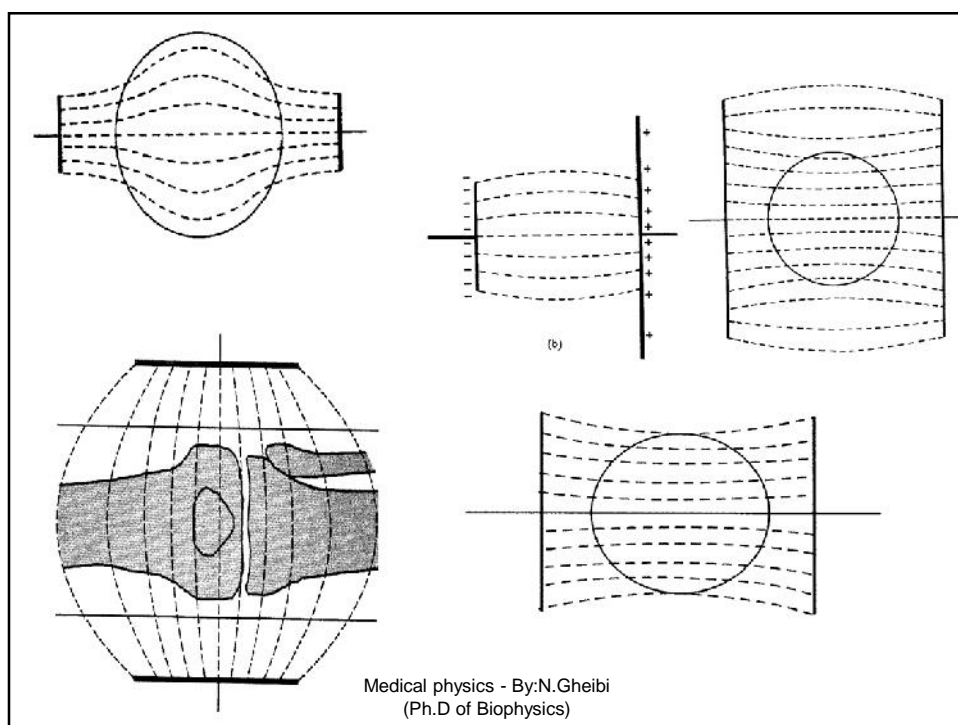
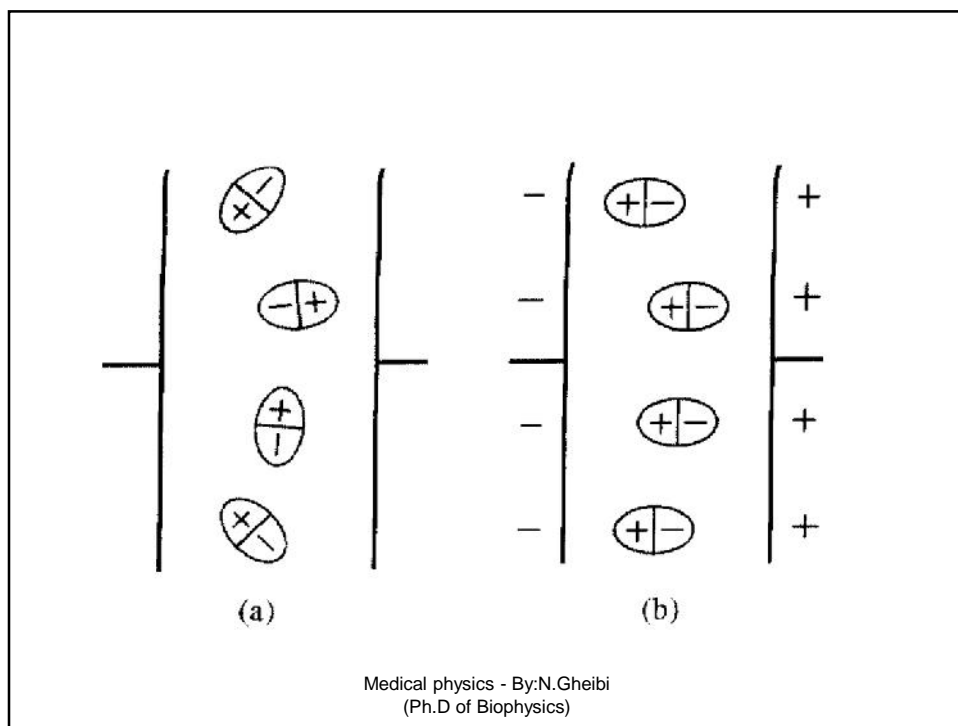


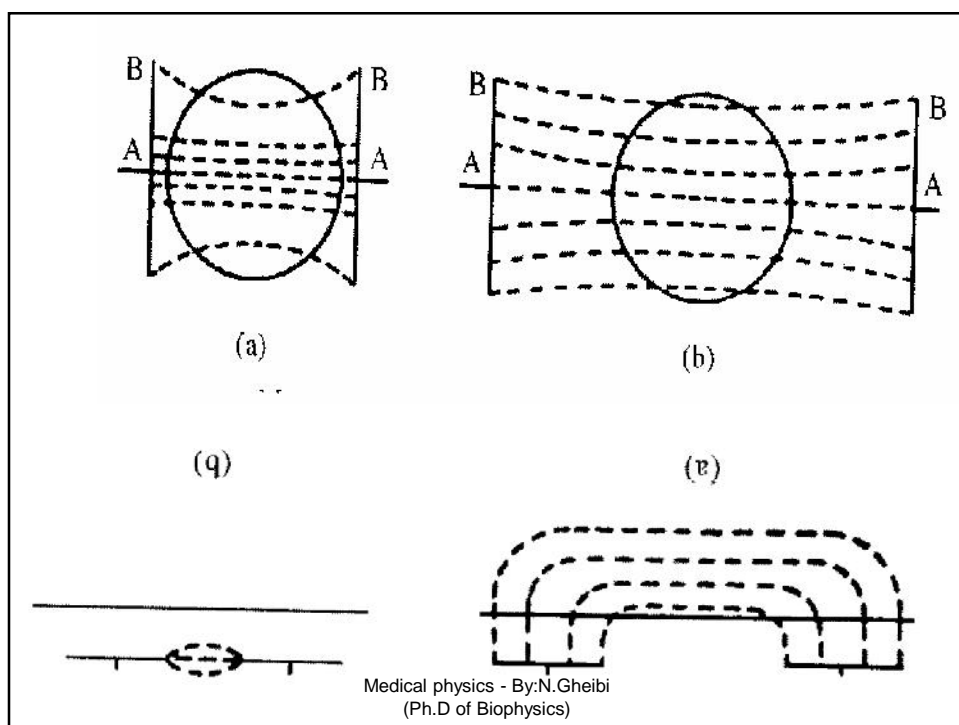
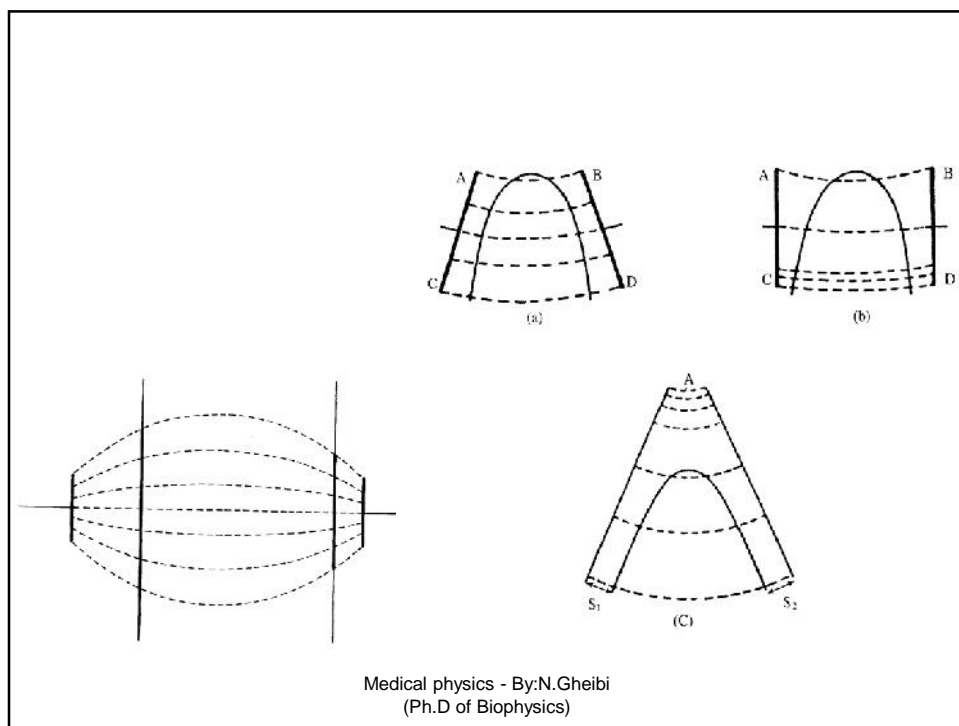


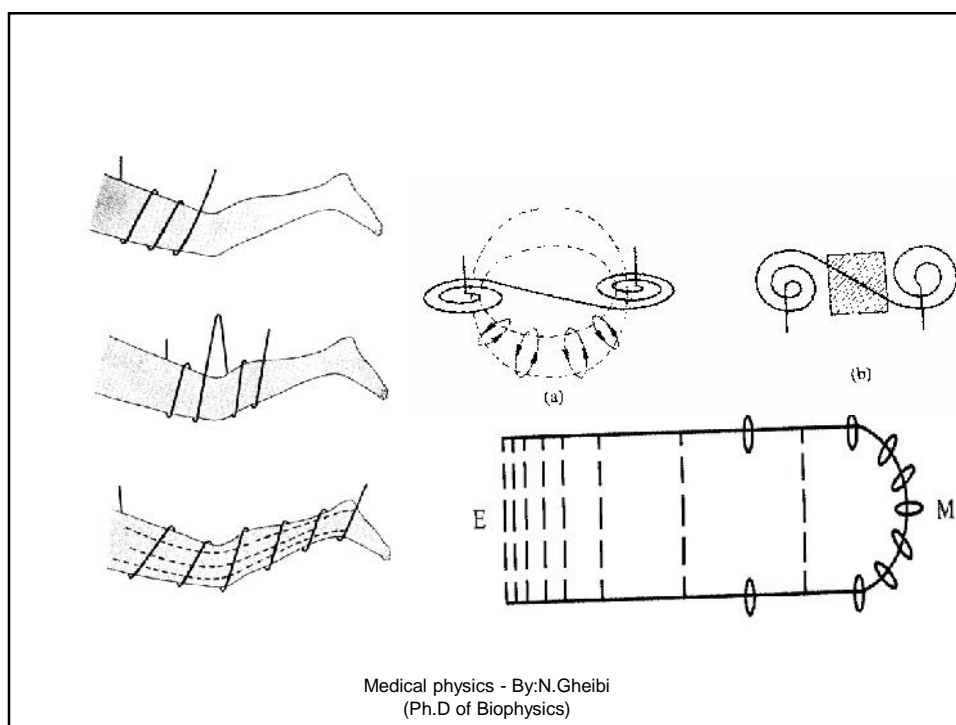
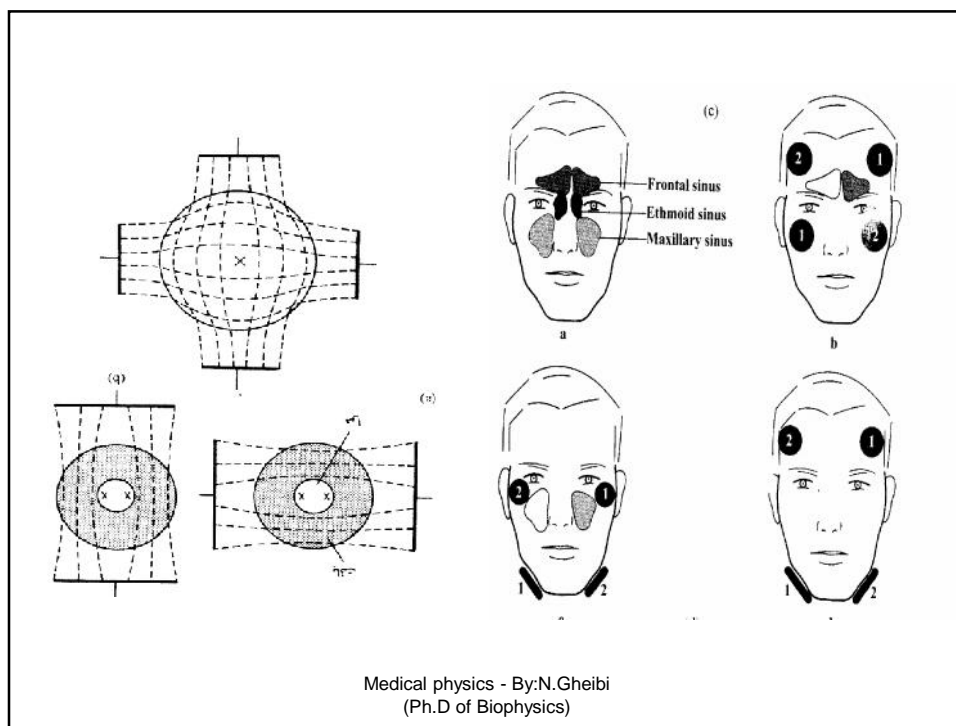


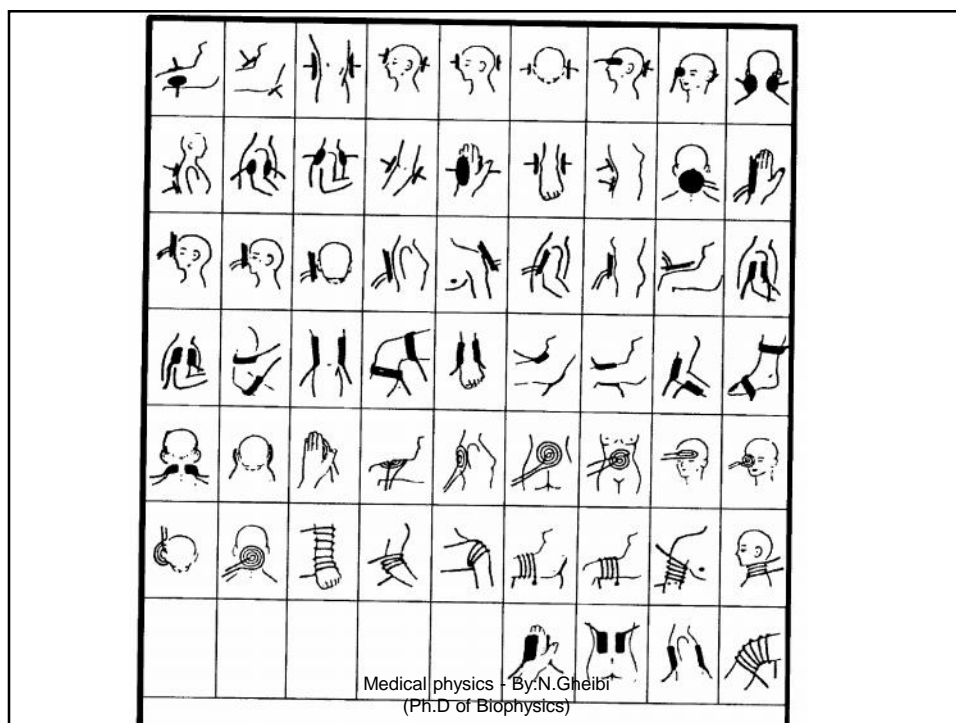
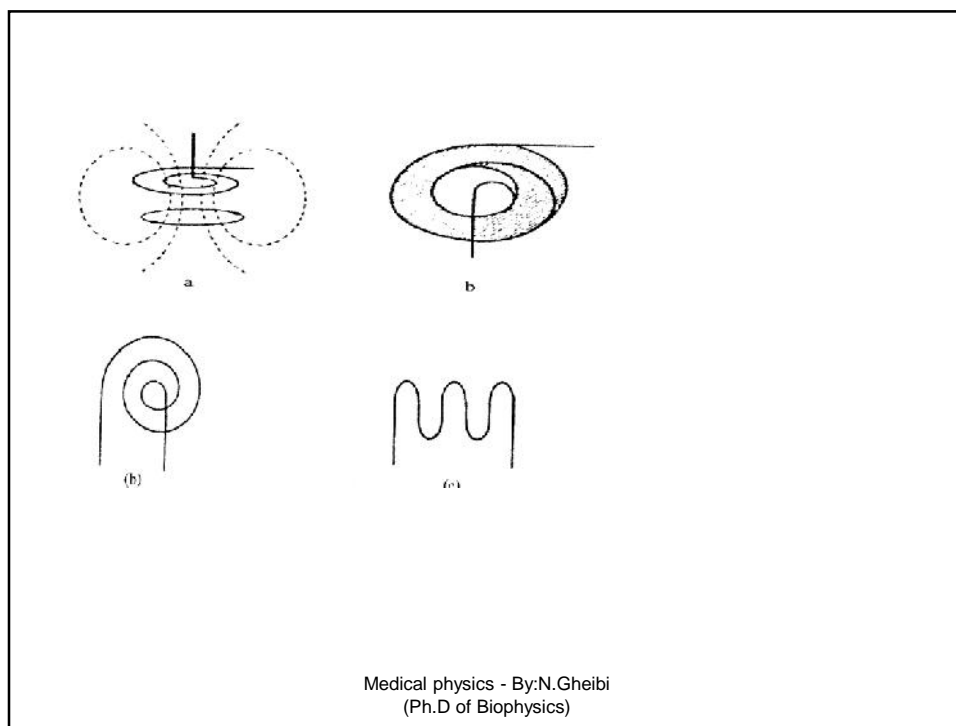


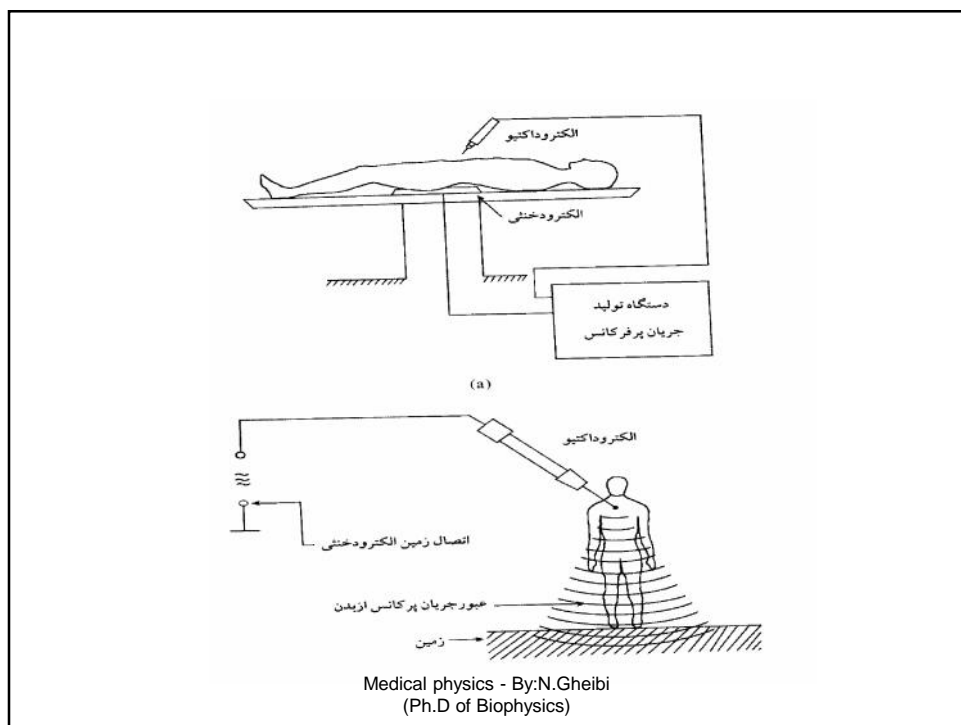
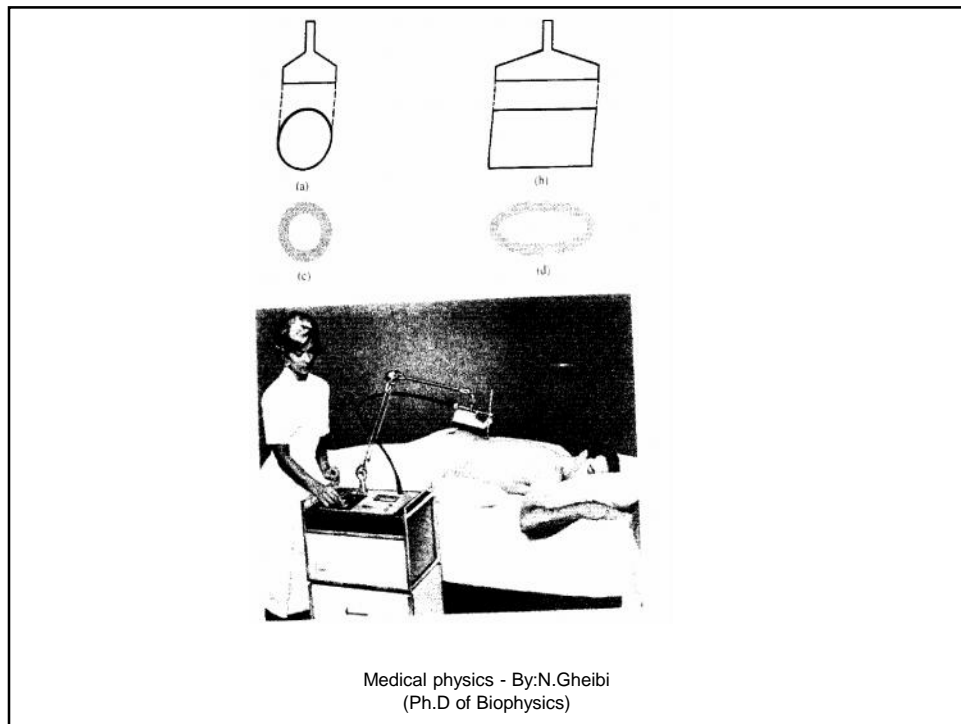


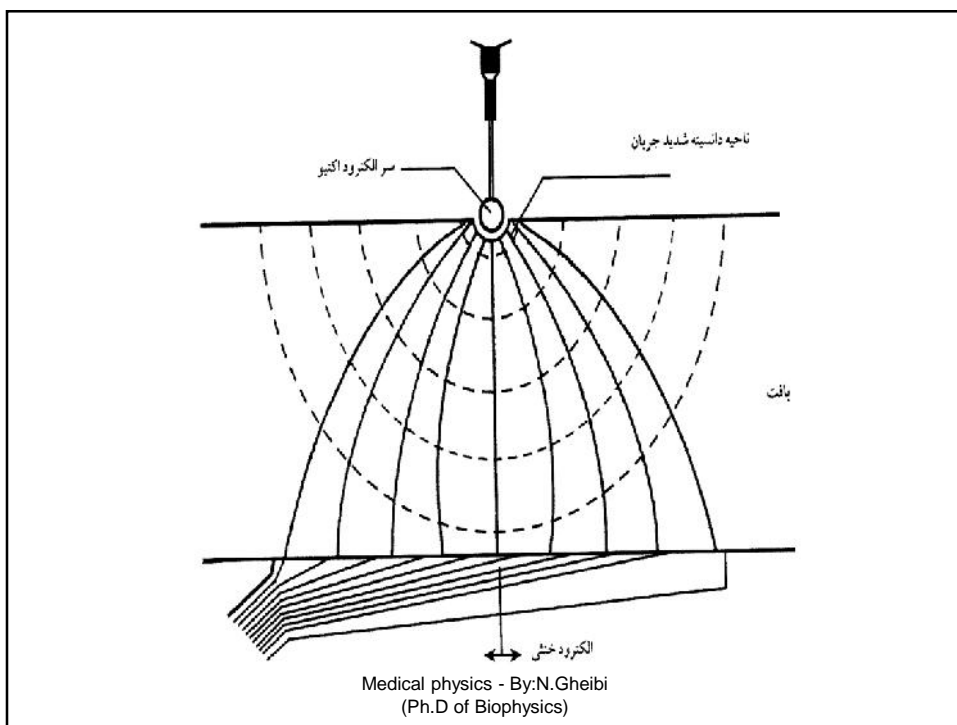
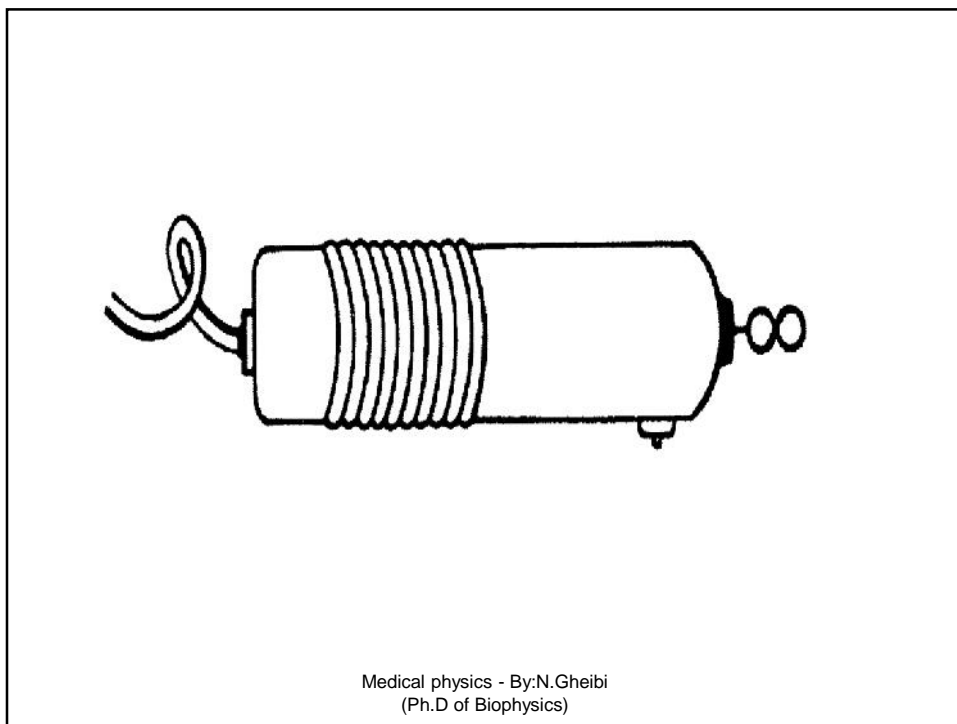


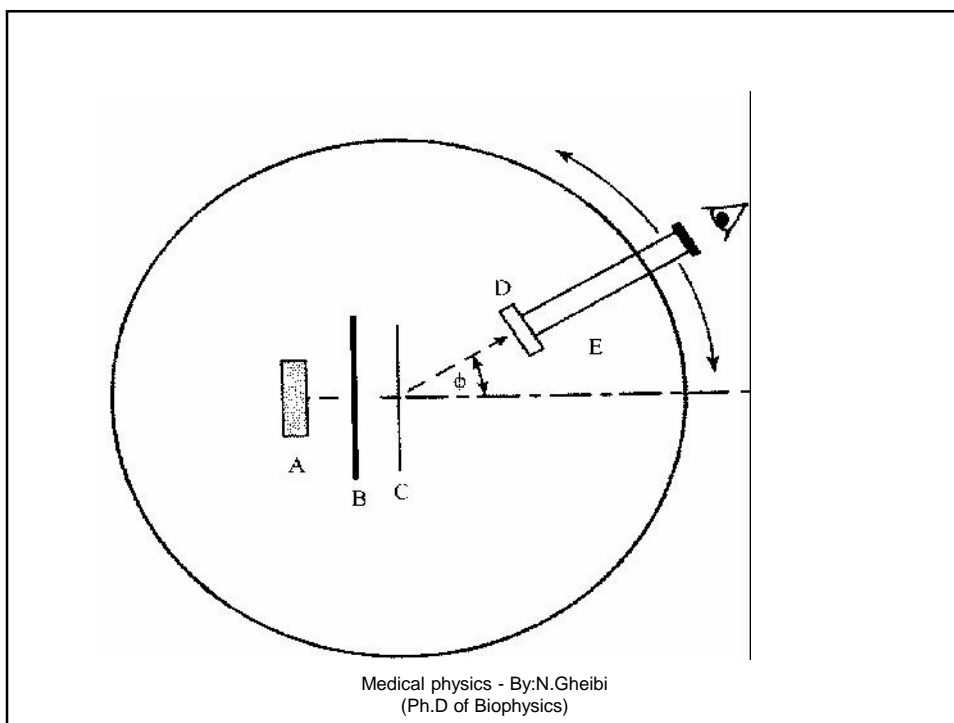
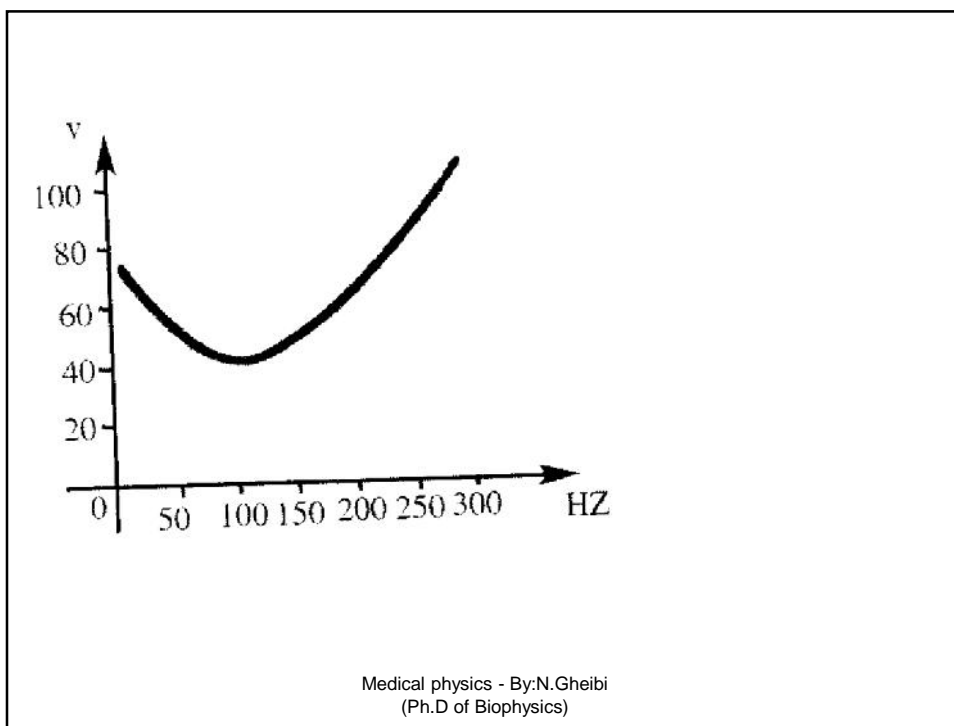


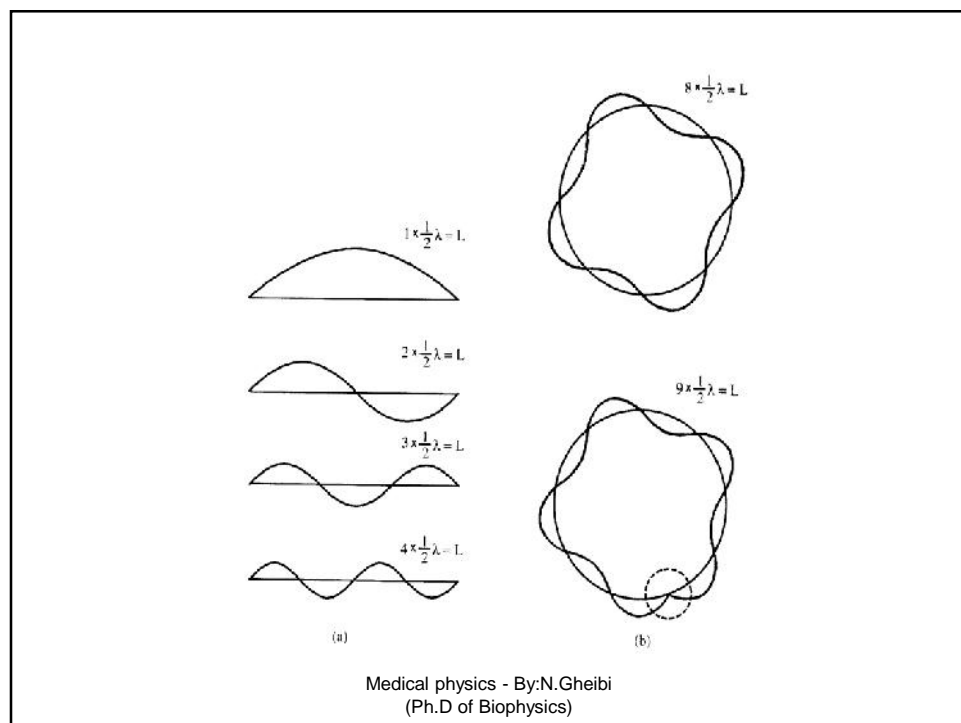
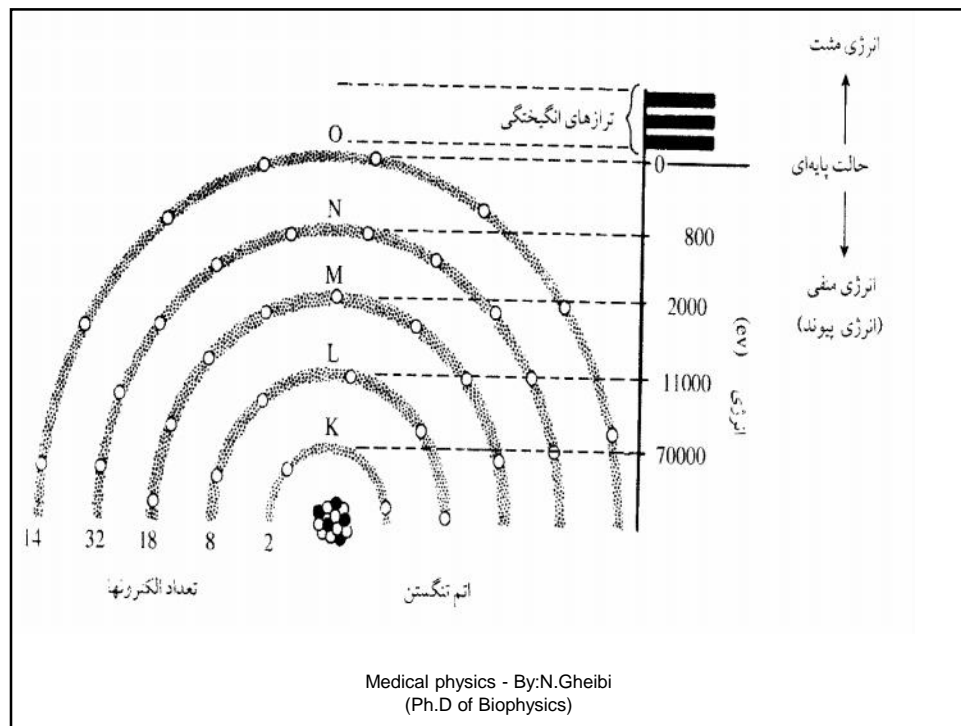


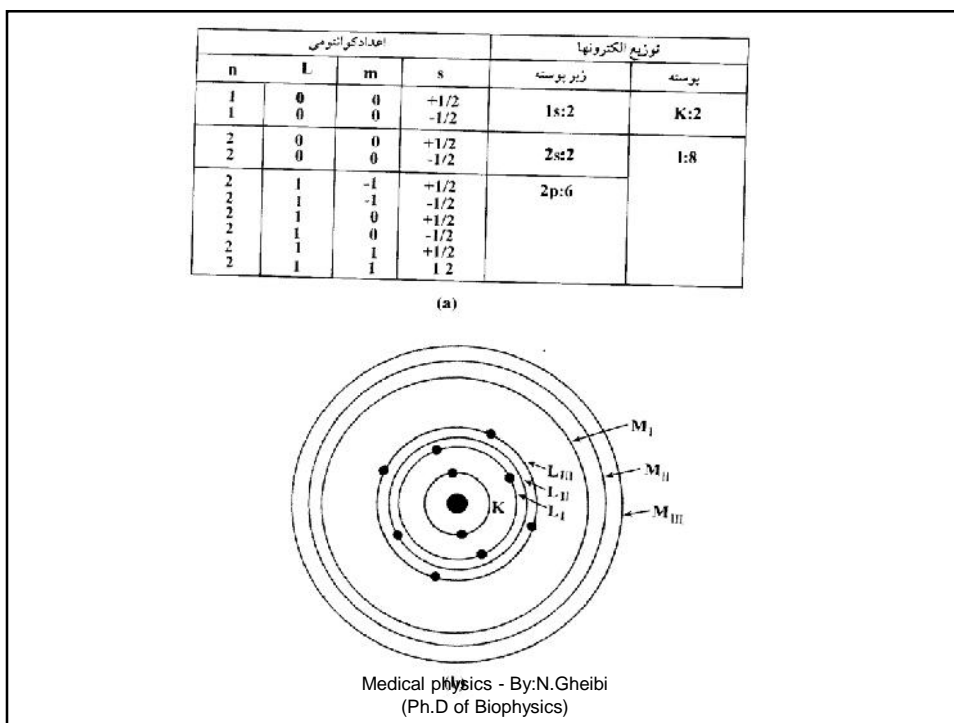
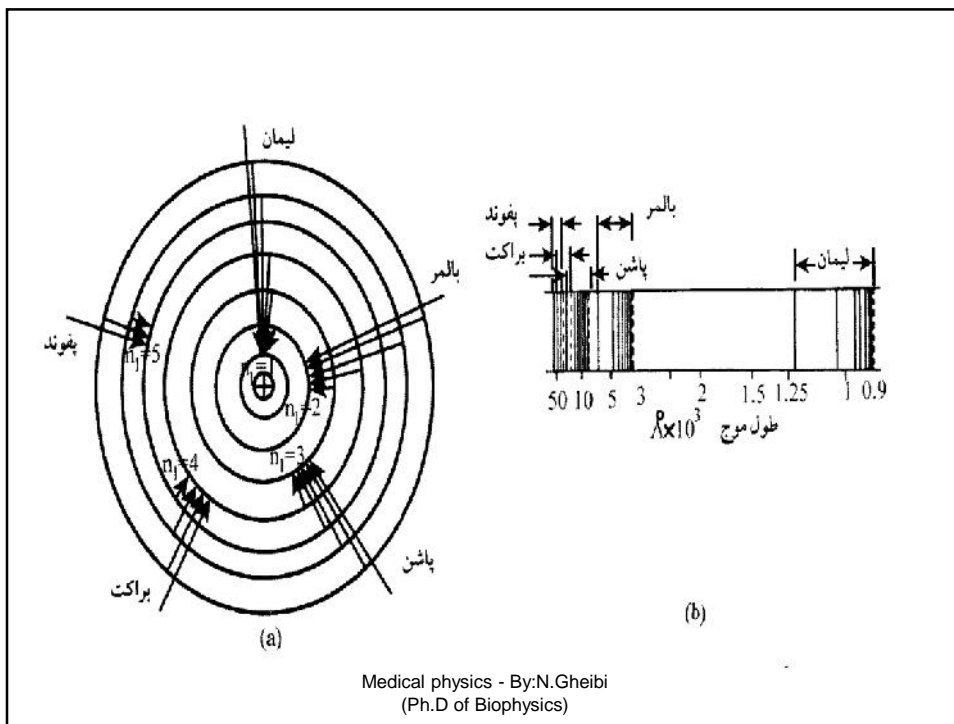


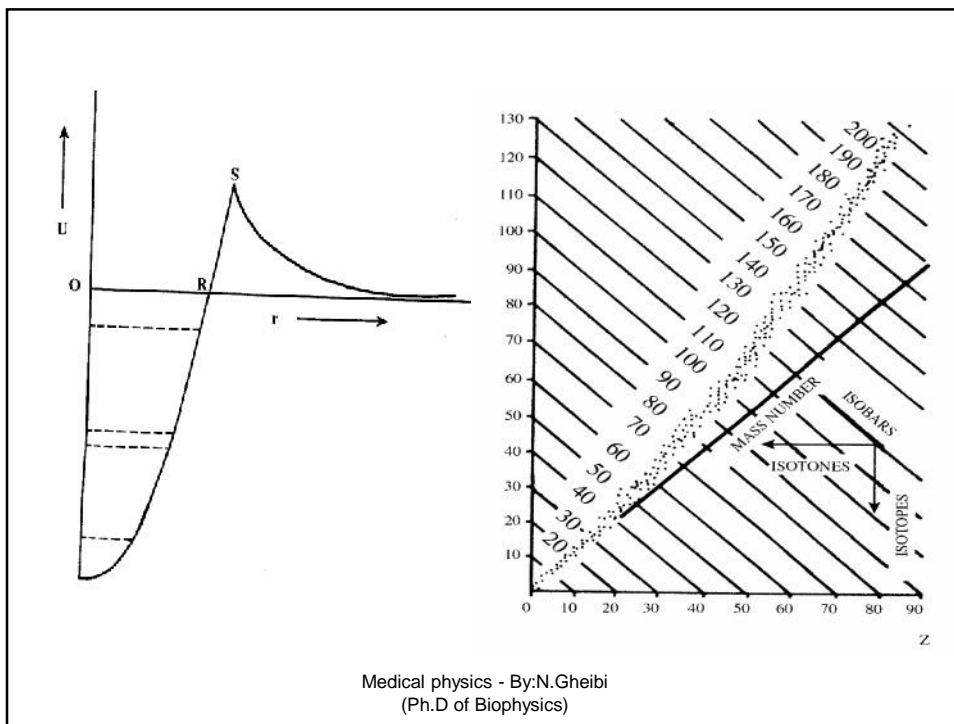












$$p \rightleftharpoons n + \pi^+$$

$$n \rightleftharpoons p + \pi^-$$

$$p \rightleftharpoons p + \pi^0$$

$$n \rightleftharpoons n + \pi^0$$

$${}_0^1n \rightarrow {}_1^1P + \bar{\beta} + {}_0^0\bar{\nu}$$

$${}_1^1P \rightarrow {}_0^1n + \beta^+ + {}_0^0\nu$$

$$M - M' = \Delta m$$

اگر از رابطه انیشتین $E = mc^2$ انرژی همسنگ Δm را بدست آوریم خواهیم داشت:

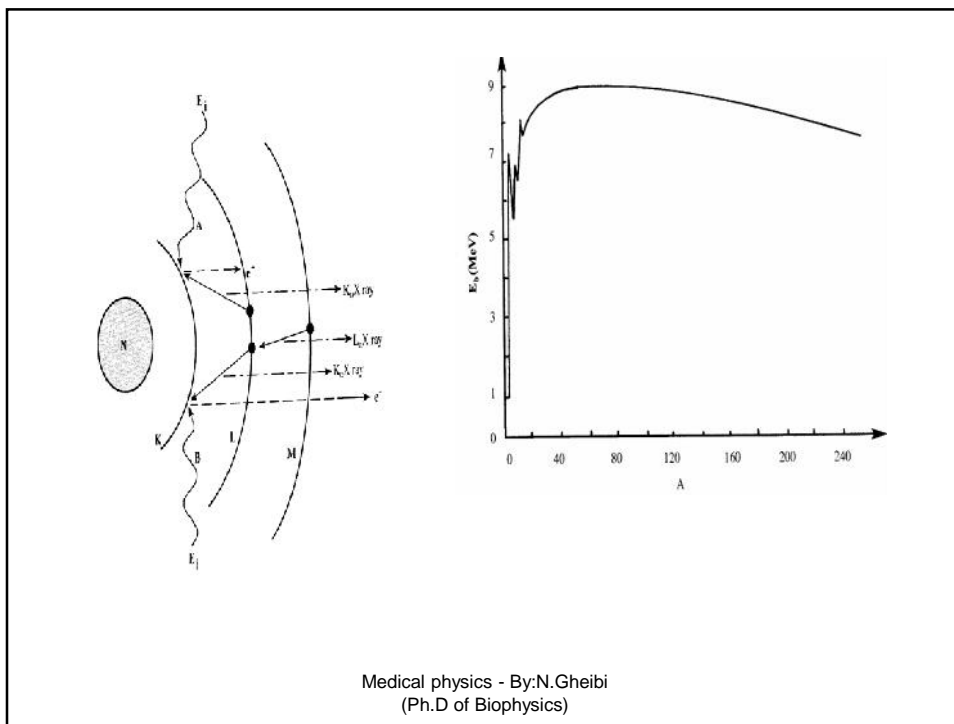
$$\Delta m = M - M' = 2(m_p + m_n + m_e) - m_{{}^4\text{He}}$$

$$\Delta m = 4.030376 - 4.002603 = 0.030379 \text{ amu}$$

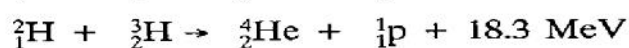
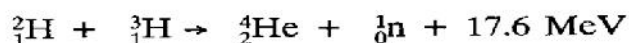
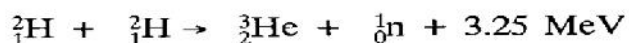
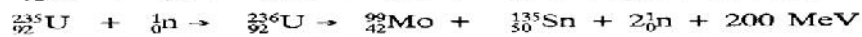
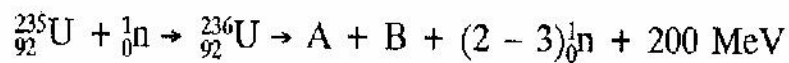
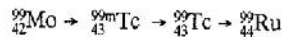
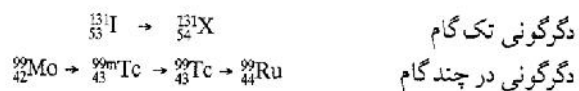
از برابری $E = mc^2$ انرژی جرم یک amu برابر 931.5 MeV است پس:

$$\Delta E = (0.030376)(931.5) = 28.28 \text{ MeV}$$

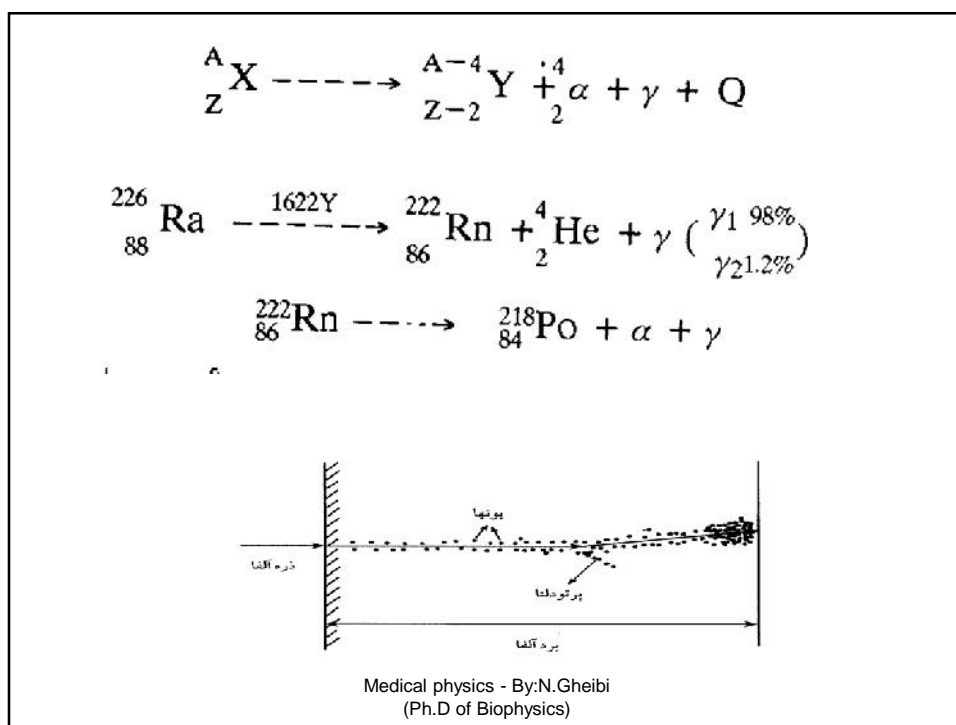
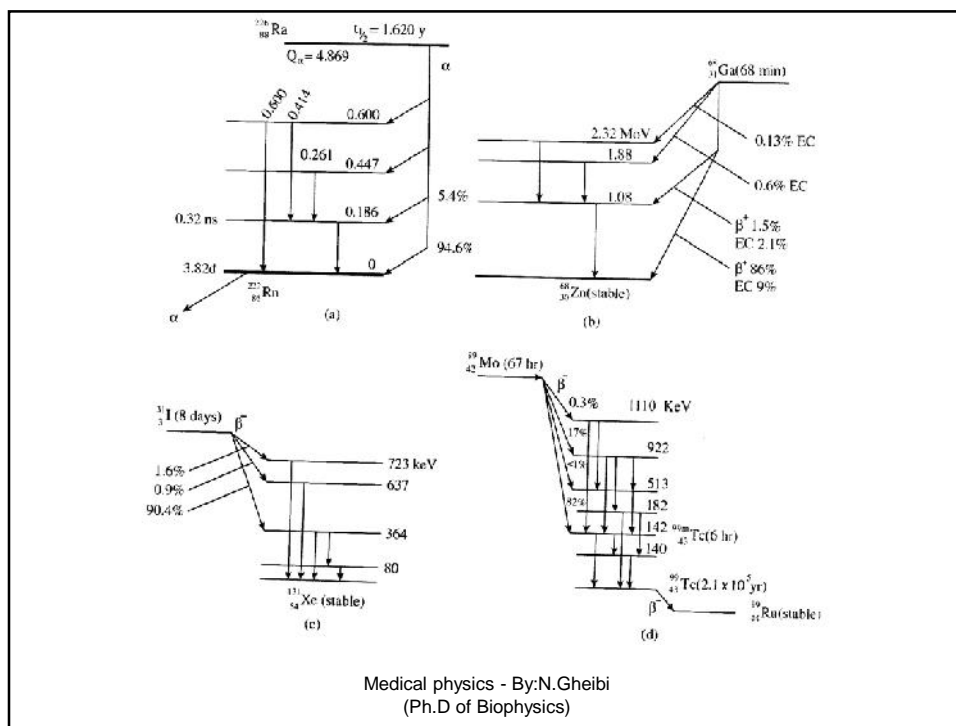
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(Ph.D of Biophysics)



واکنشهای هسته‌ای



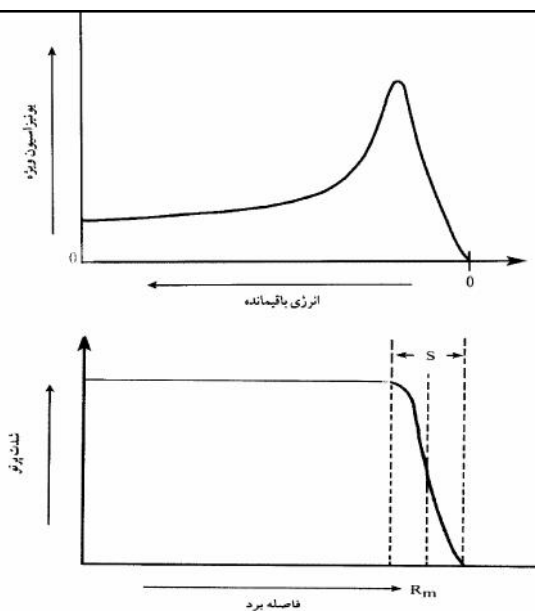
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(Ph.D of Biophysics)



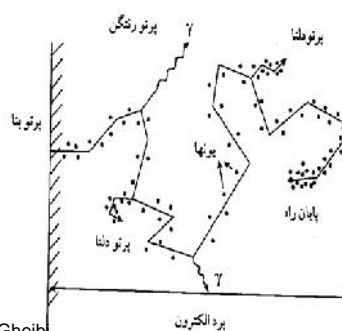
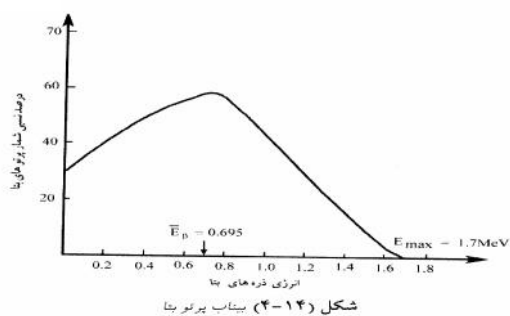
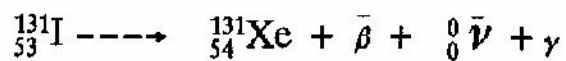
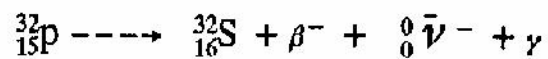
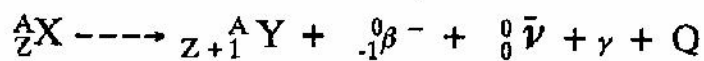
(برد میانگین)						
برق	نشانه	بار الکتریکی	انرژی	مرا	آب	یونش نسبی ویژه
آلفا	α	+2	3-9 Mev	3 - 9 cm	25 - 45 μ m	2500
بتا	β^-	-1	0-3 Mev	0 - 10 cm	5 - 1 mm	100
پوزیترون	β^+	+1	0-3Mev	0 - 10 cm	5 - 1 mm	100
نوترون	n	0	0-10 Mev	1 - 100 m	0 - 1 m	0.1
پرتو تشعشع	x	0	10-200 Kev	cm - 20 m	mm - cm	1
پرتو گاما	γ	0	kev-10Mev	cm - 100 m	mm -10 cm	1

جدول (۲-۴)

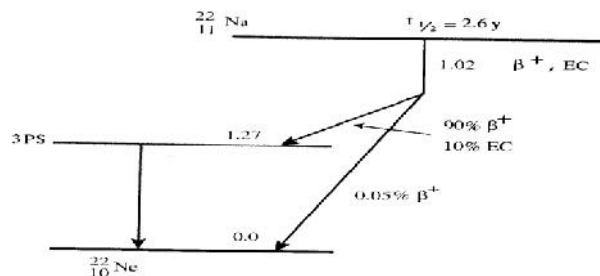
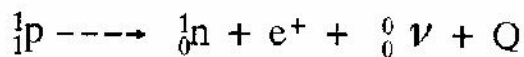
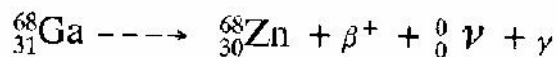
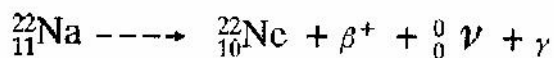
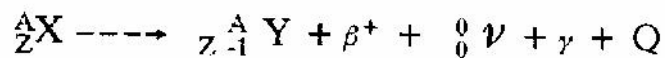
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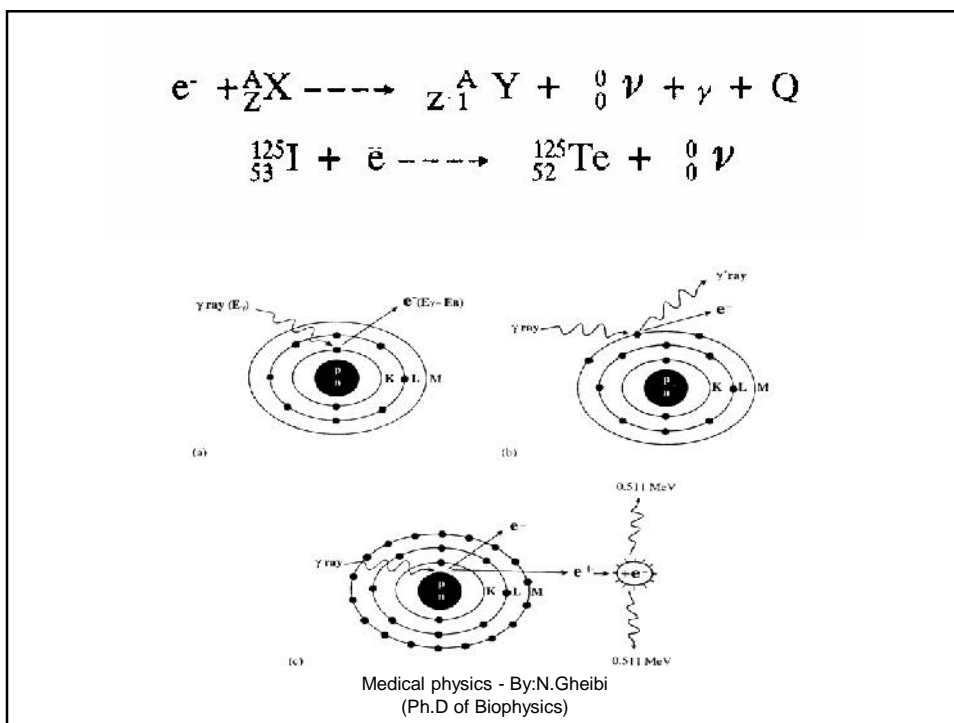
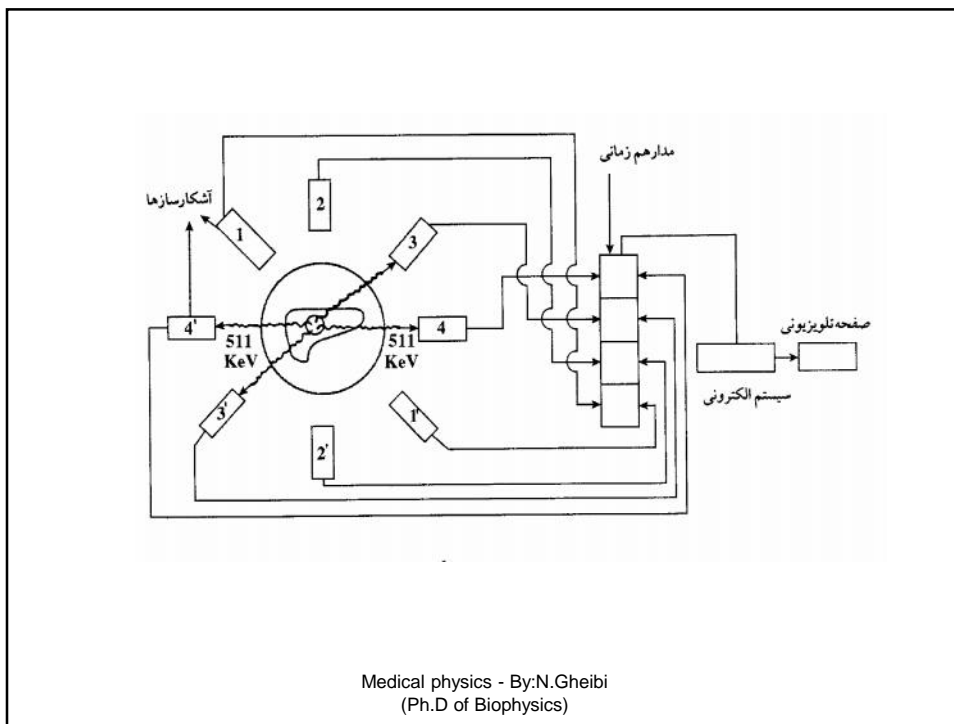
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معادله‌های دگرگونی یا اکتیویته

یکای امروزی (SI)	یکای پیشین
37 GBq	1 Ci
37 MBq	1 mCi
37 KBq	1 μ Ci

$$\Delta N = -\lambda \cdot \Delta t$$

$$dN = -\lambda N dt$$

$$\int \frac{dN}{N} = \int -\lambda dt$$

$$\ln N_0 = +C$$

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = -\lambda N$$

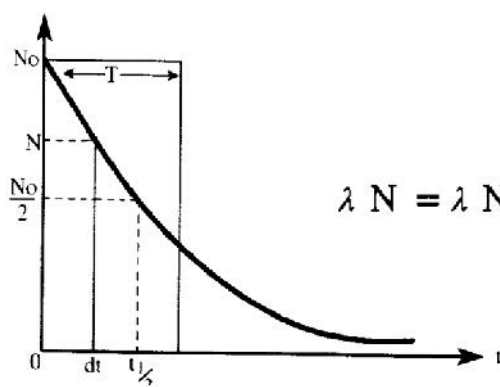
$$\ln N = -\lambda t + C$$

$$\ln N = -\lambda t + \ln N_0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\Delta N}{N} \cdot \frac{1}{\Delta t}$$

$$\ln \frac{N}{N_0} = -\lambda t \rightarrow \frac{N}{N_0} = e^{-\lambda t}$$

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$$N' = N_0(1 - e^{-\lambda t})$$

$$A = \lambda N$$

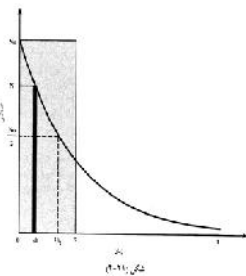
$$\lambda N = \lambda N_0 e^{-\lambda t} \Rightarrow A = A_0 e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$R = R_0 e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$\frac{N}{N_0} = \frac{A}{A_0} = \frac{R}{R_0} = e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$\frac{1}{T_e} = \frac{1}{T_p} + \frac{1}{T_b} \quad \text{یا} \quad T_e = \frac{T_p \times T_b}{T_p + T_b} \quad \text{بیم عمر مؤثر}$$

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شکل (۸-۱۱)

$$A \xrightarrow{\lambda_1} B \xrightarrow{\lambda_2} \dots \text{اید}$$

$$N_a = N_a^0 e^{-\lambda_a t}$$

$$\frac{dN_b}{dt} = \lambda_a N_a - \lambda_b N_b \longrightarrow \frac{dN_b}{dt} = \lambda_a N_a^0 e^{-\lambda_a t} - \lambda_b N_b$$

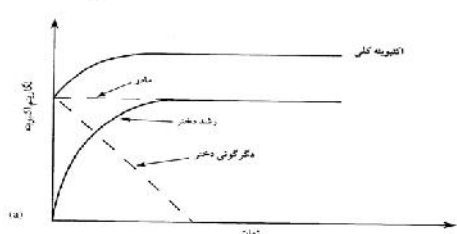
ترازمندی پایدار

$$N_b = \frac{\lambda_a}{\lambda_b - \lambda_a} N_a^0 (e^{-\lambda_a t} - e^{-\lambda_b t})$$

$\lambda_1 \gg \lambda_2$ و $T_1 \gg T_2$, $N_b = \frac{\lambda_a}{\lambda_b} \times N_a^0 e^{-\lambda_a t}$

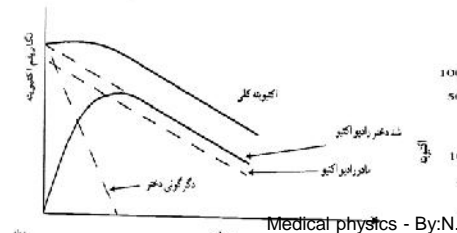
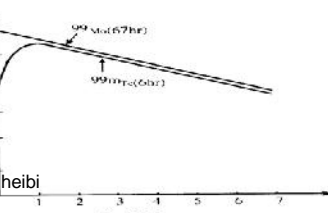
$^{226}\text{Ra} \xrightarrow[t_{1/2} = 1620 \text{ yr}]{\lambda_1 = 1.3 \times 10^{-11} \text{ sec}^{-1}} ^{222}\text{Rn} \xrightarrow[t_{1/2} = 3.8 \text{ yr}]{\lambda_2 = 2.1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ sec}^{-1}} ^{218}\text{Po}$

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$$N_b = \frac{\lambda_a}{\lambda_b} \times N_a^0 e^{-\lambda_a t} \Rightarrow \lambda_b N_b = \lambda_a N_a$$


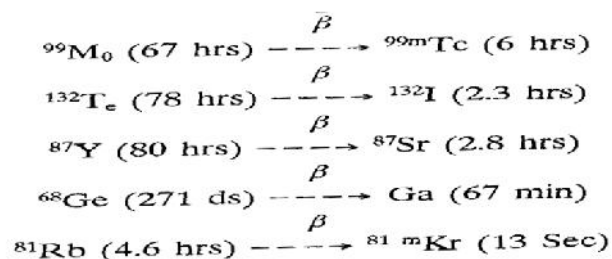
ترازمندی گذرا

$$N_b = \frac{\lambda_a}{\lambda_b - \lambda_a} N_a^0 e^{-\lambda_a t} \rightarrow \lambda_b N_b - \lambda_a N_b = \lambda_a N_a$$

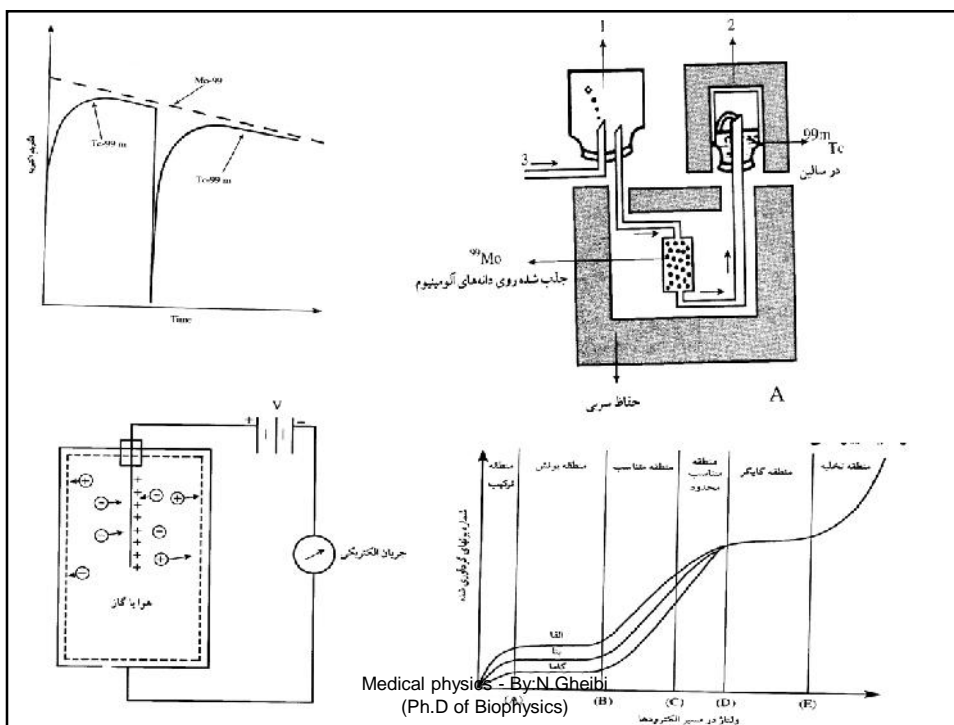
$$A_b - \lambda_a N_b = A_a$$



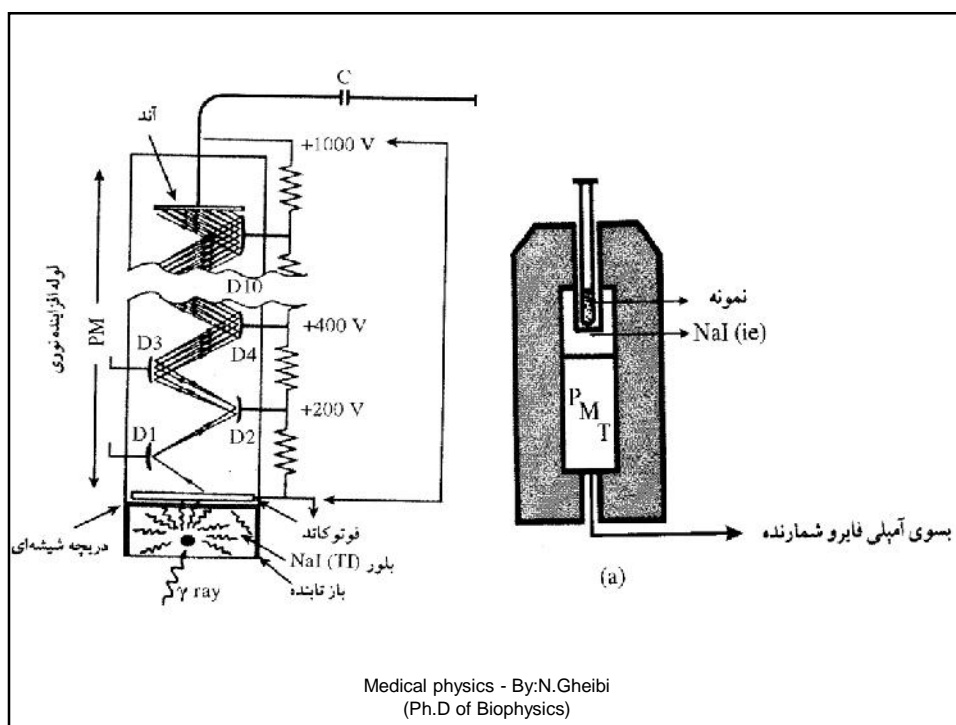
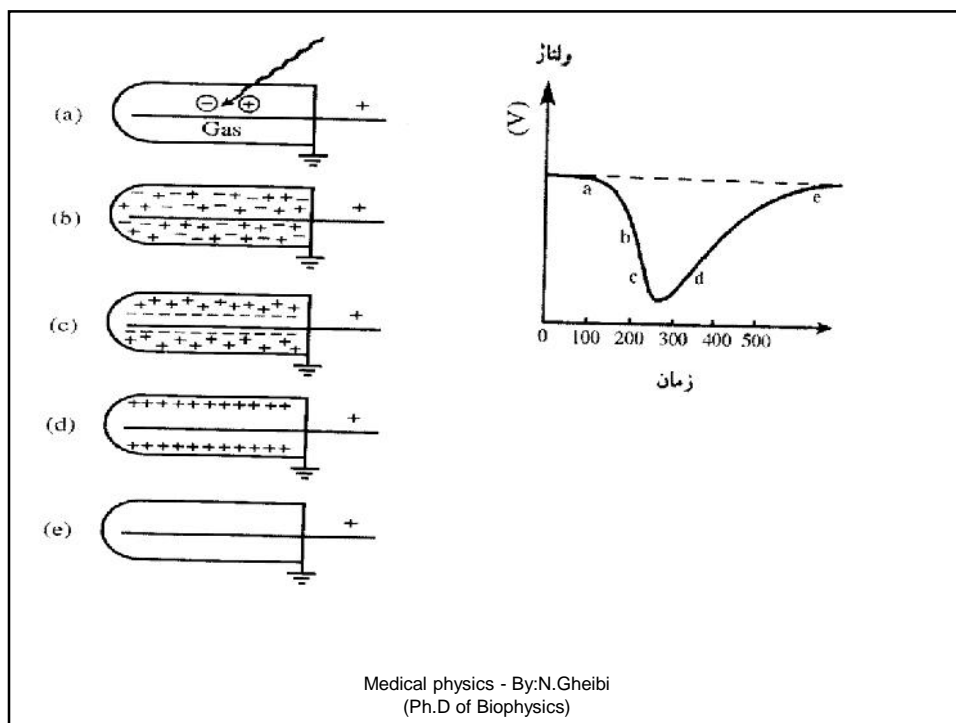
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(Ph.D of Biophysics)

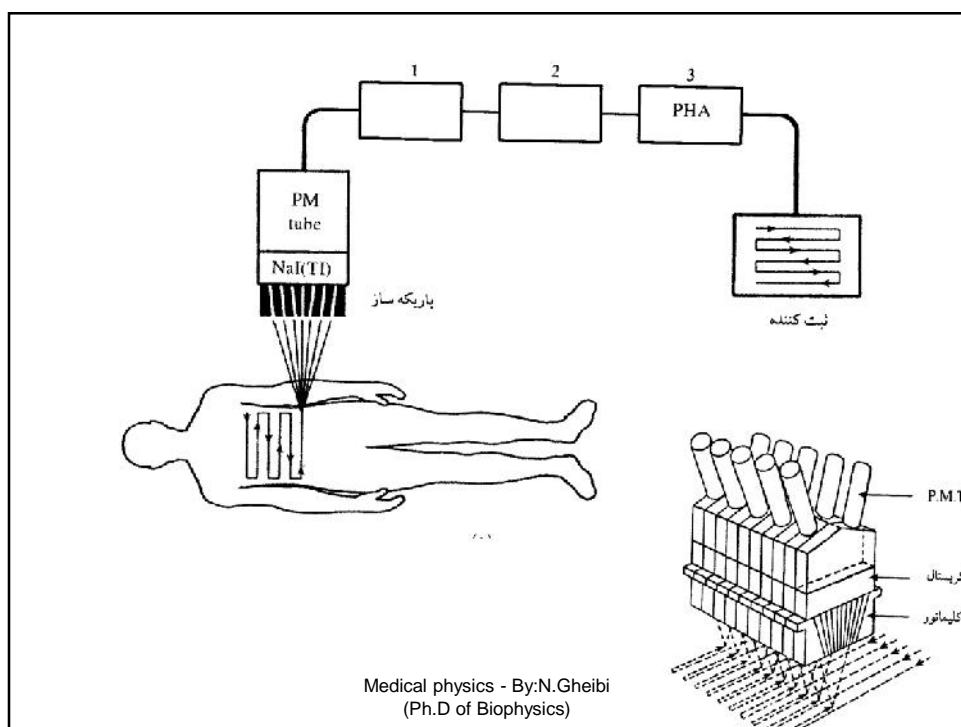
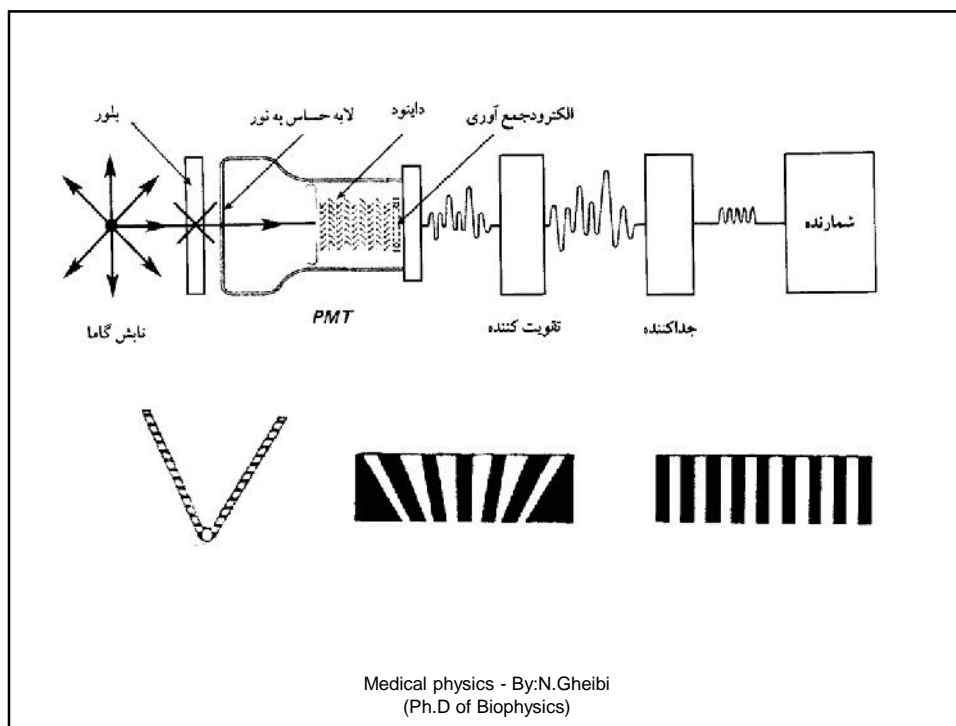
روش تشخیص	رادیو دارو	اندازه اکتیویته کاربردی	دوز گنادها (mGy)
اسکن مغز	^{99m}Tc pertechnetate	500 MBq ($\approx 15 \text{ mCi}$)	4
اسکن کبد	^{99m}Tc sulfur colloid	150 MBq ($\approx 4 \text{ mCi}$)	0.85
اسکن شش	^{99m}Tc macroaggregated	100 MBq ($\approx 3 \text{ mCi}$)	0.3
اسکن استخوان	^{99m}Tc pyrophosphate	500 MBq ($\approx 15 \text{ mCi}$)	4
روگرام	^{131}I hipuric acid	8 MBq ($\approx 200 \mu\text{Ci}$)	0.2
جذب بد	^{131}I sodium iodide	300 KBq ($\approx 8 \mu\text{Ci}$)	0.6
اسکن تیروئید	^{99m}Tc pertechnetate	150 MBq ($\approx 4 \text{ mCi}$)	0.8
کتیبه و مغز	Diethylen triamin penta acetic acid(DTPA)	550 MBq ($\approx 17 \text{ mCi}$)	< CGy
کتیبه	Glucoseheptonate	500 MBq ($\approx 15 \text{ mCi}$)	< CGy
کتیبه و کانتالهای	Dimethylacetanilide Iminodiacetic acid (HIDA)	500 MBq (15 mCi)	< CGy
صفرا			
قلب و تومورها	Methoxy isobutyl isonitrile (Mibi)	500 MBq	< CGy

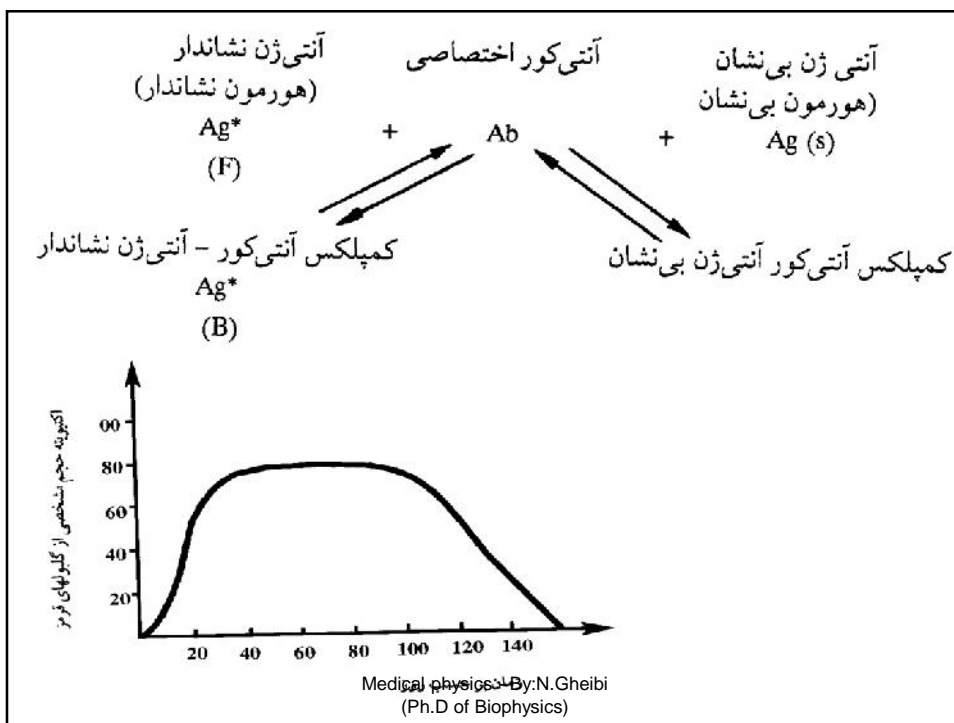
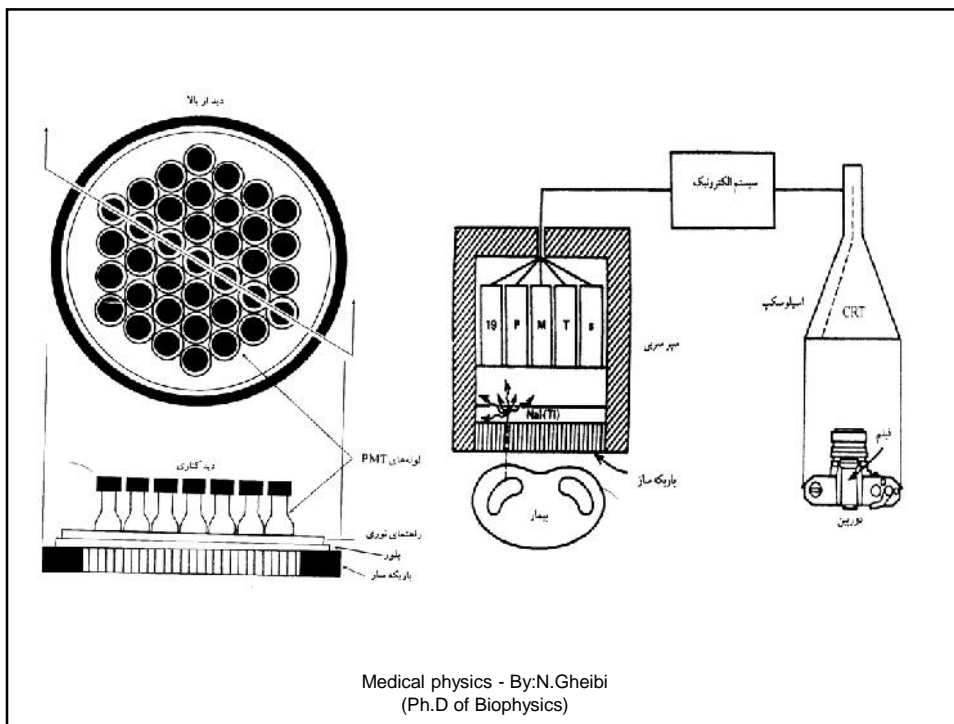


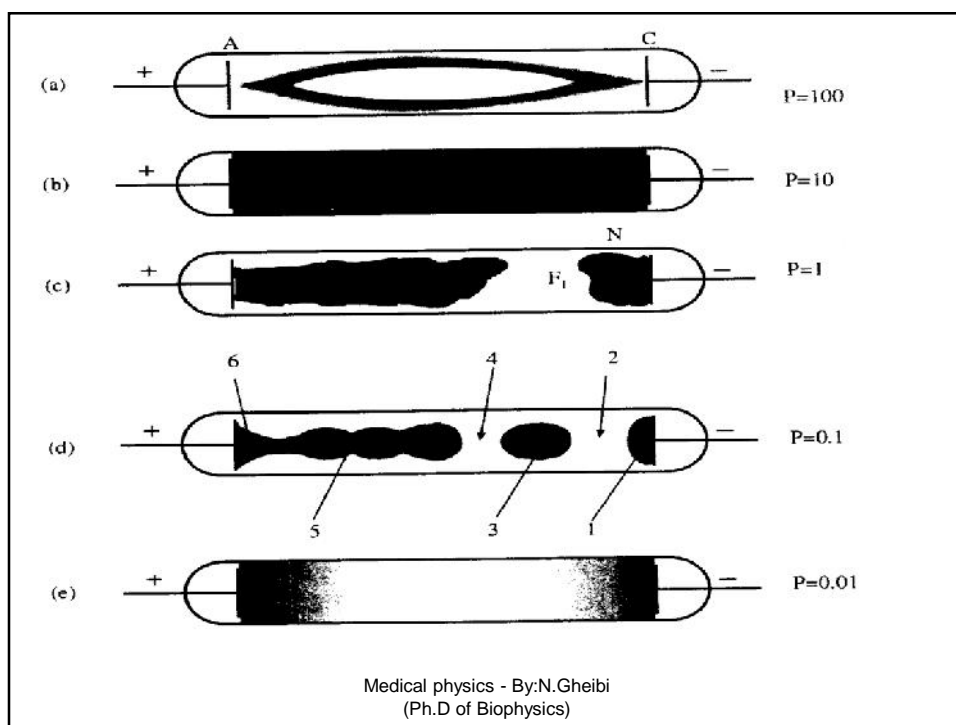
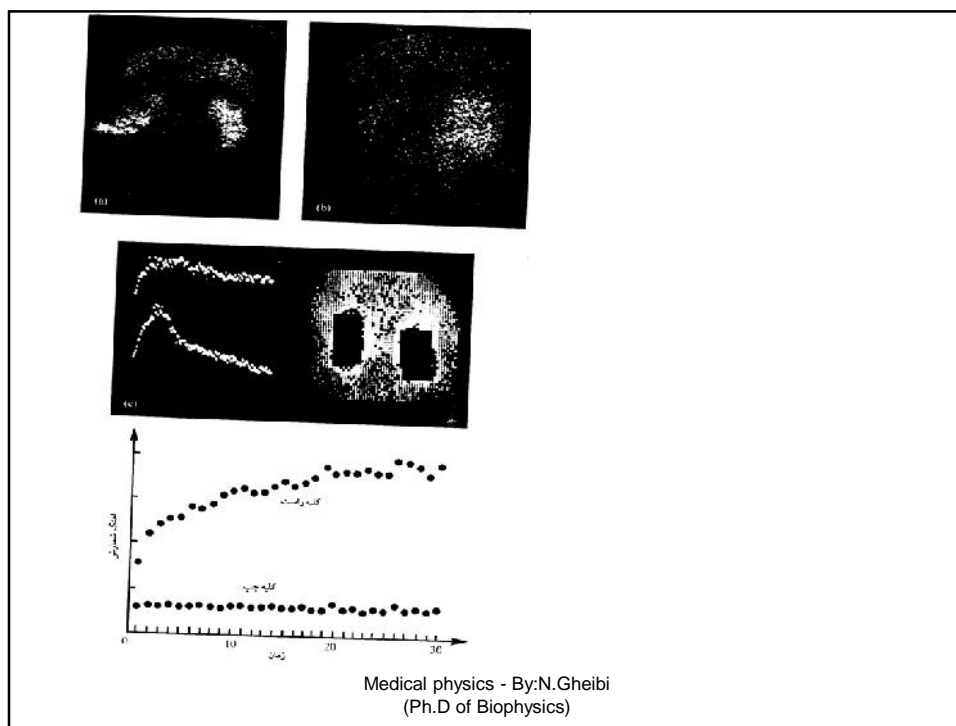
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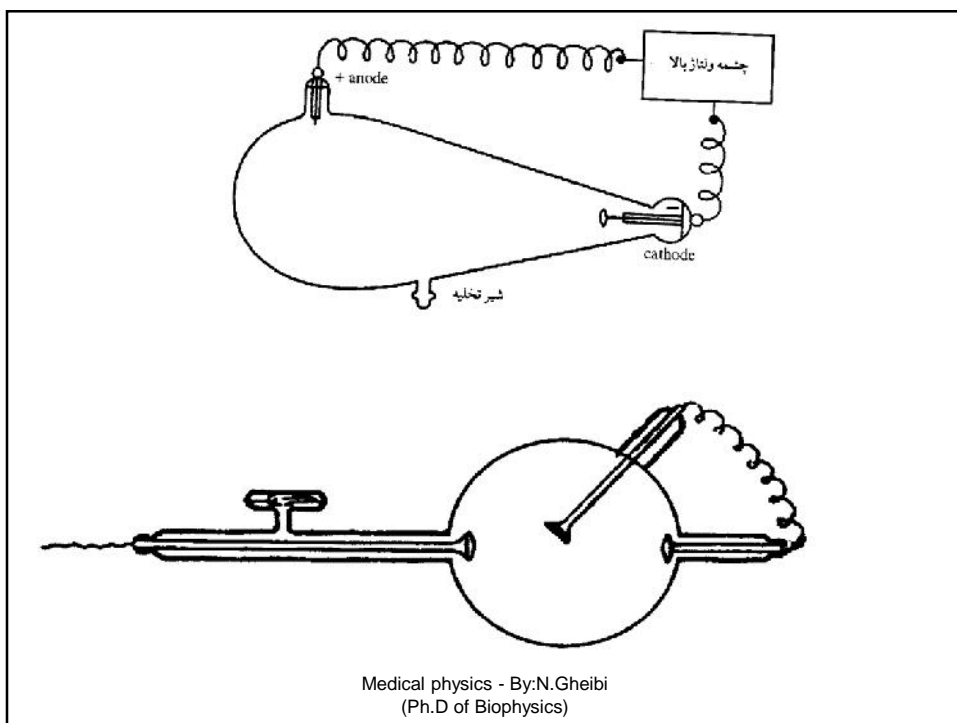
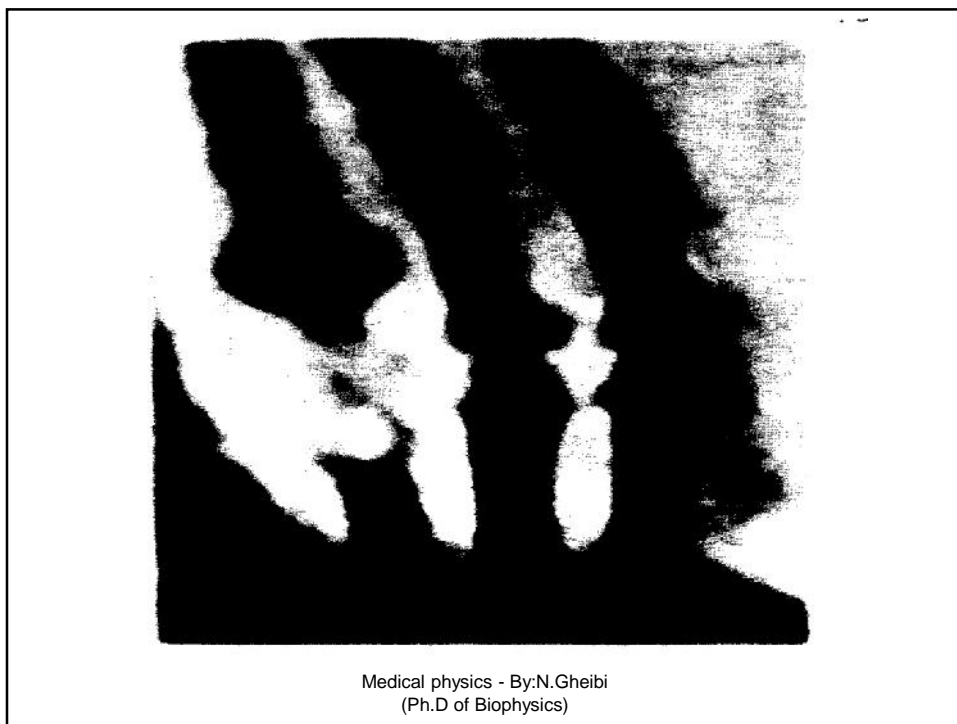


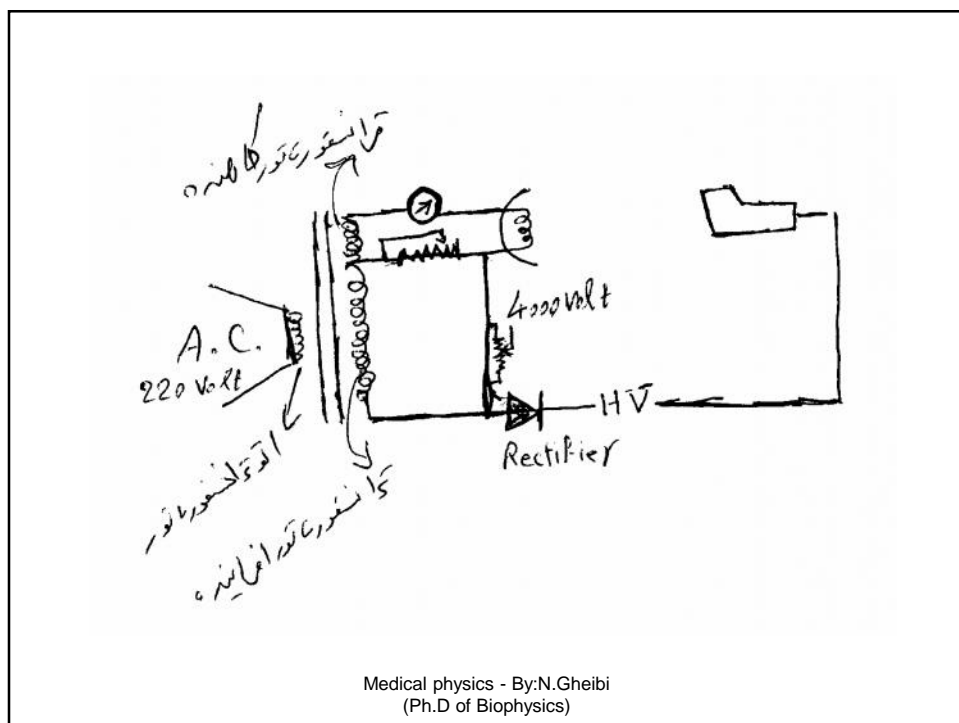
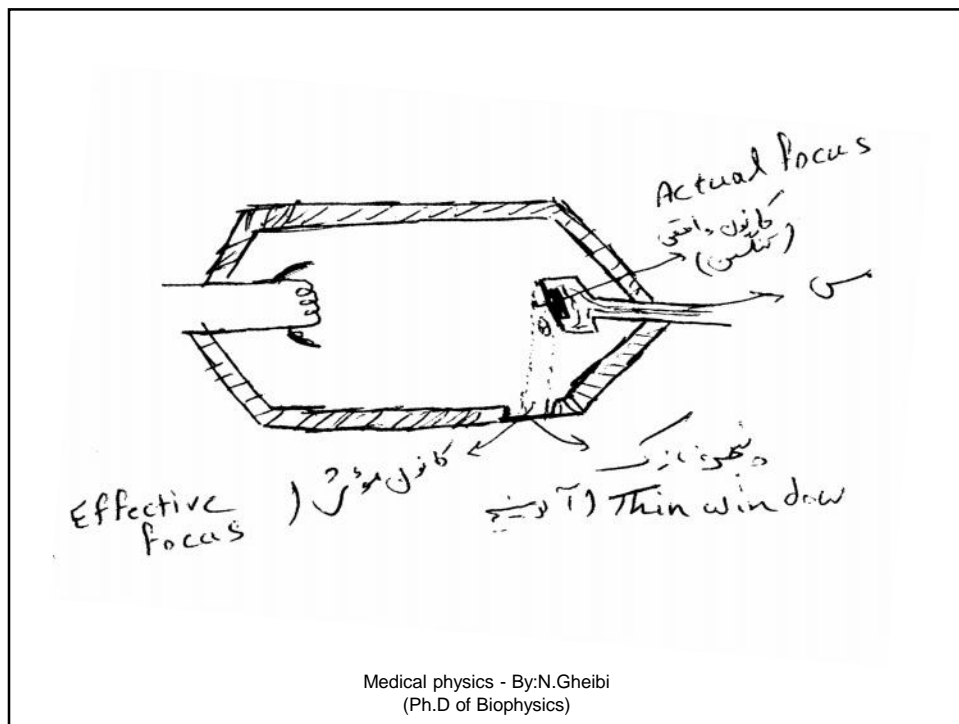


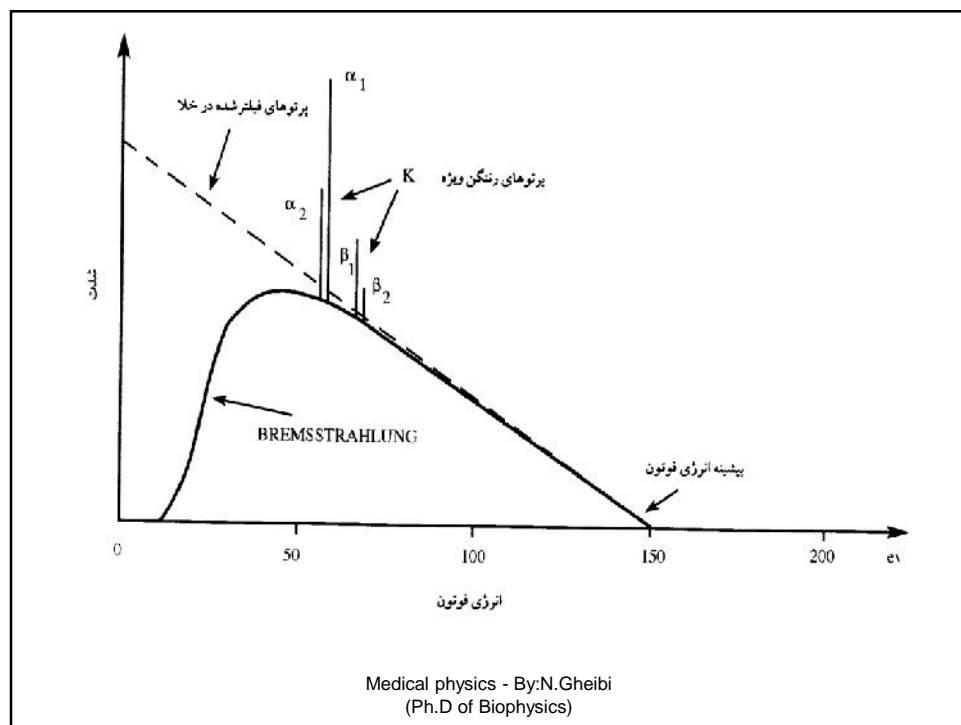
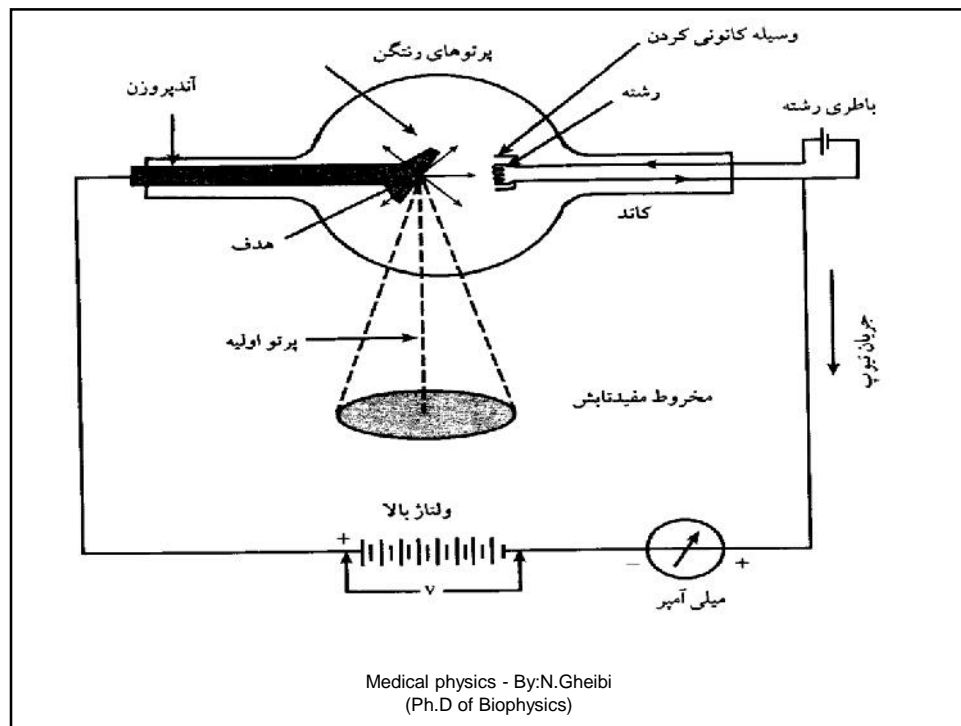


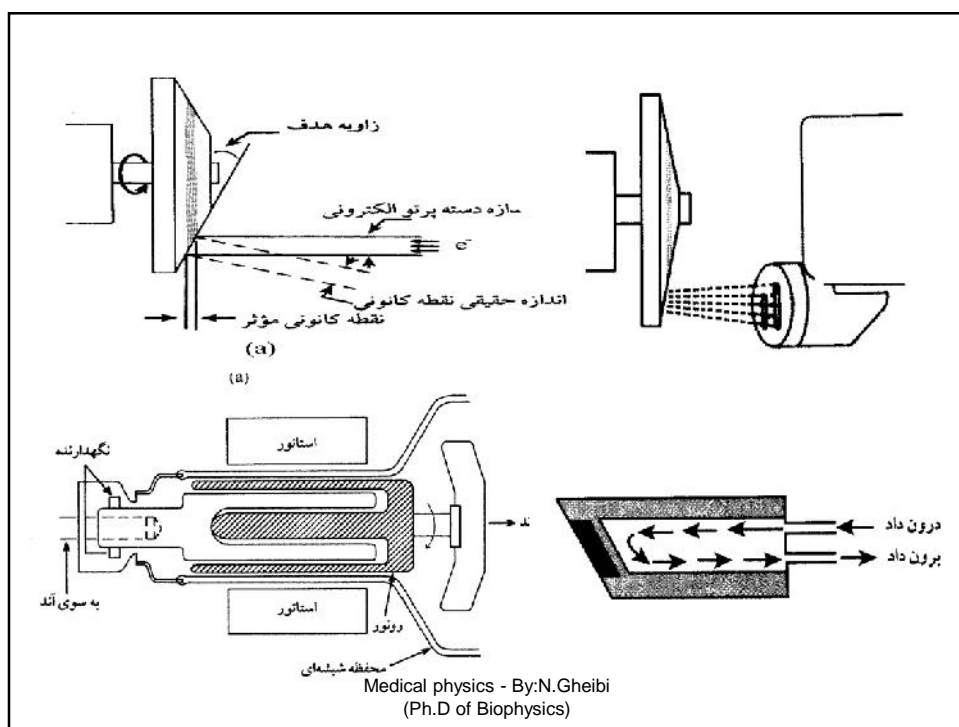
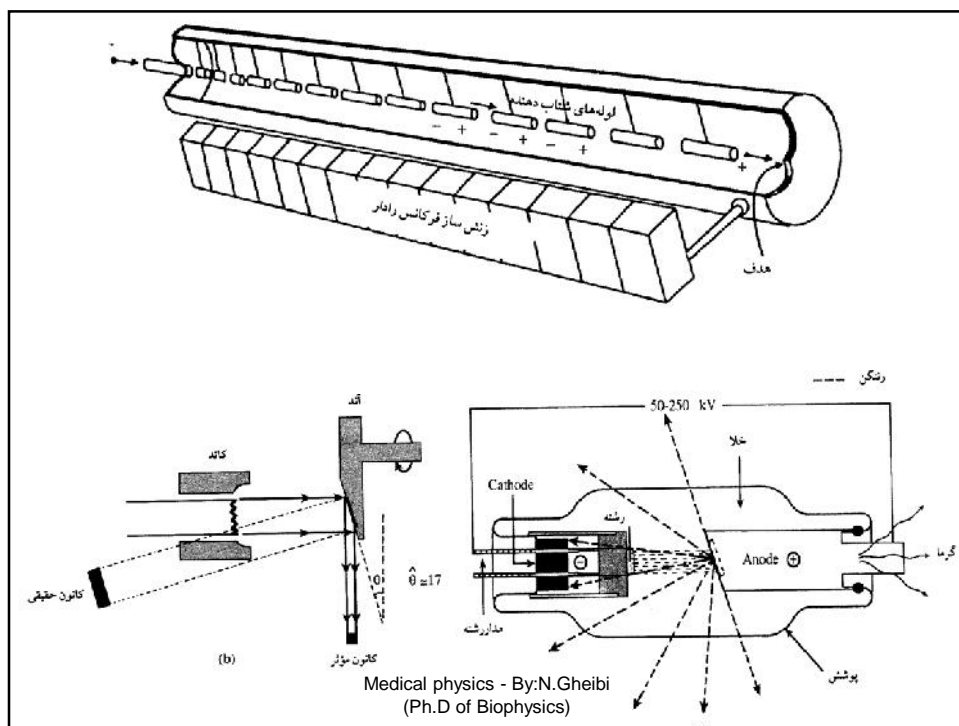


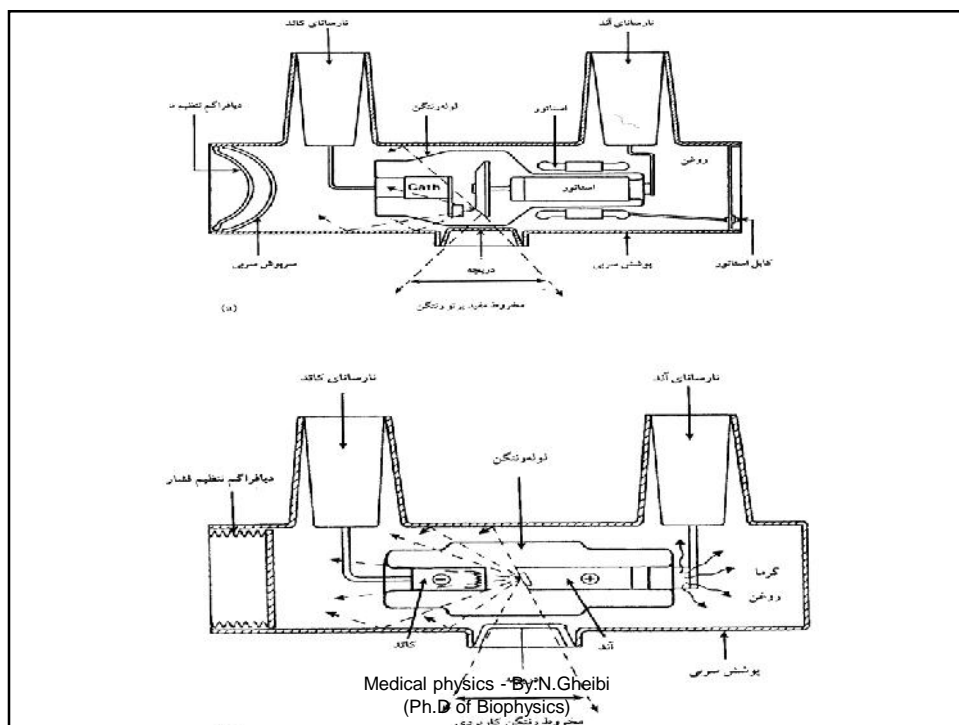
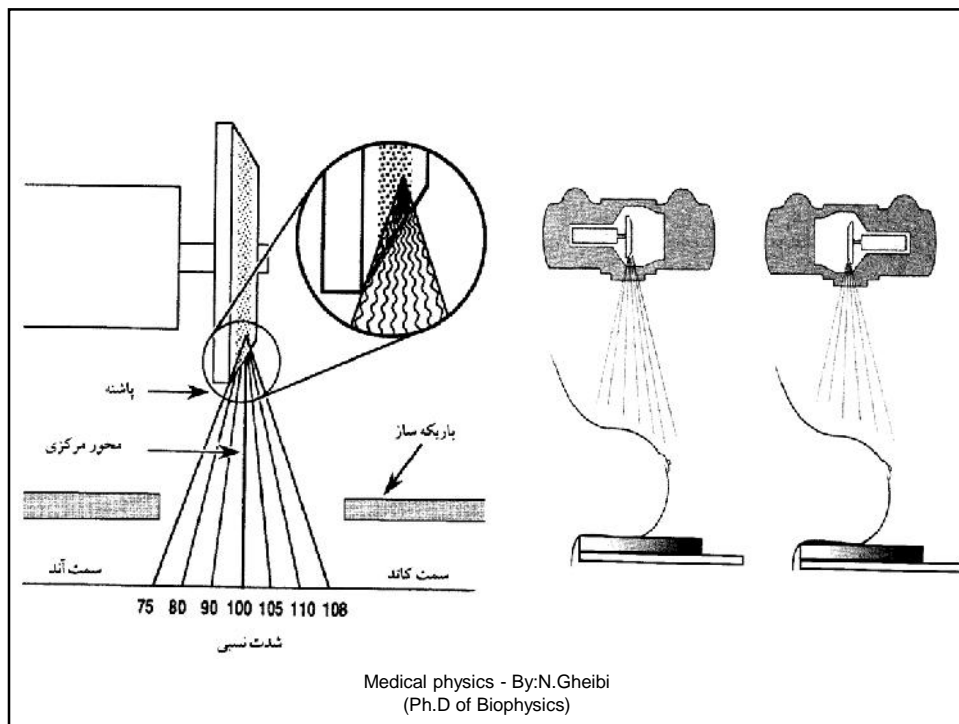


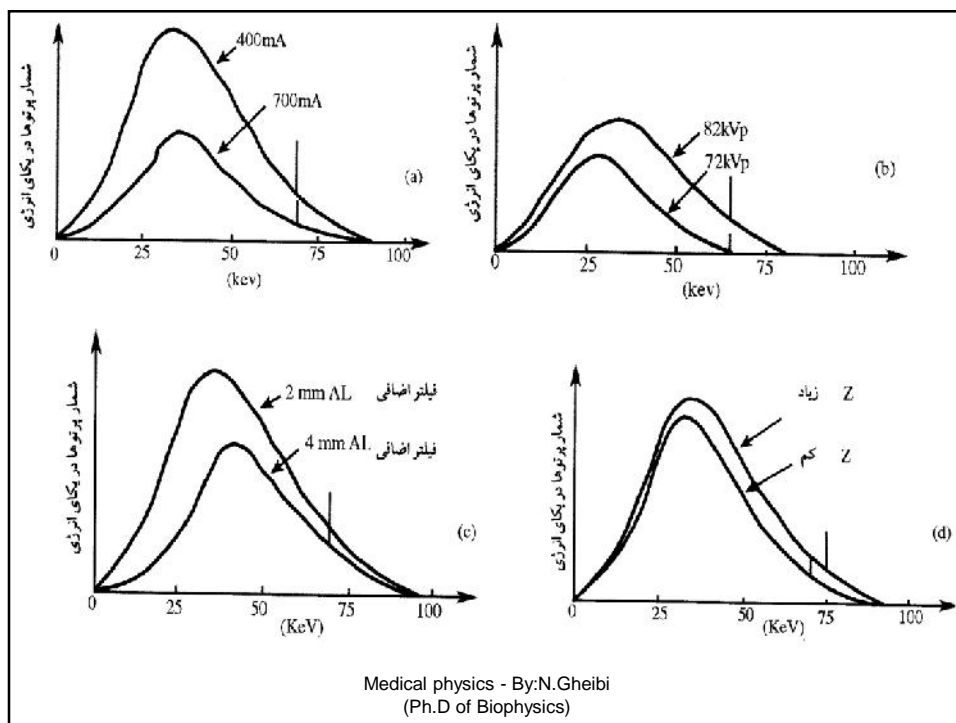
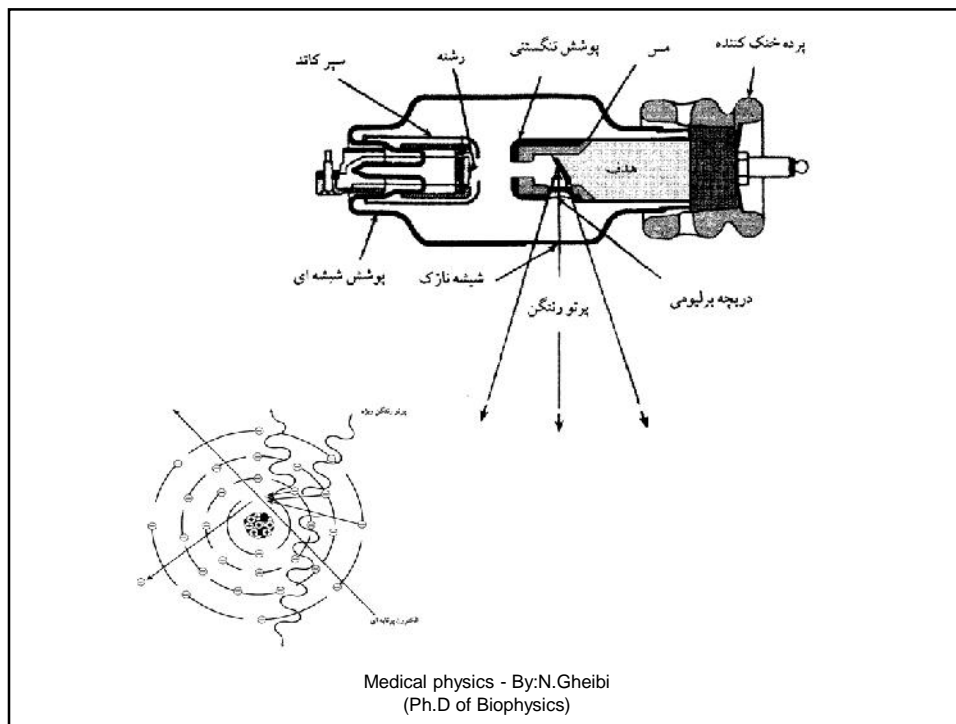


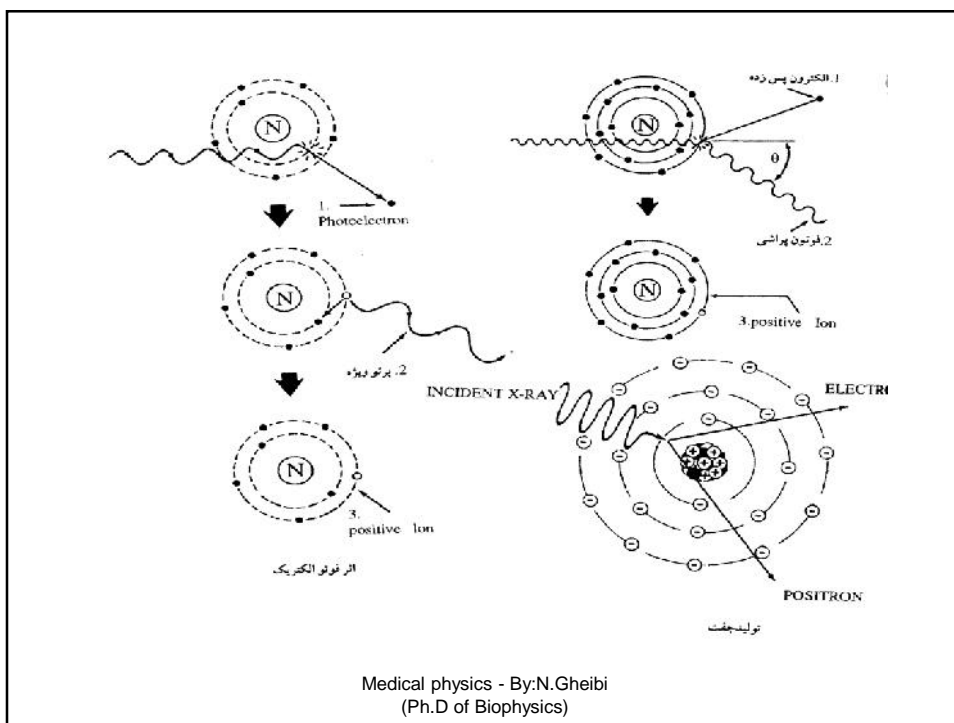
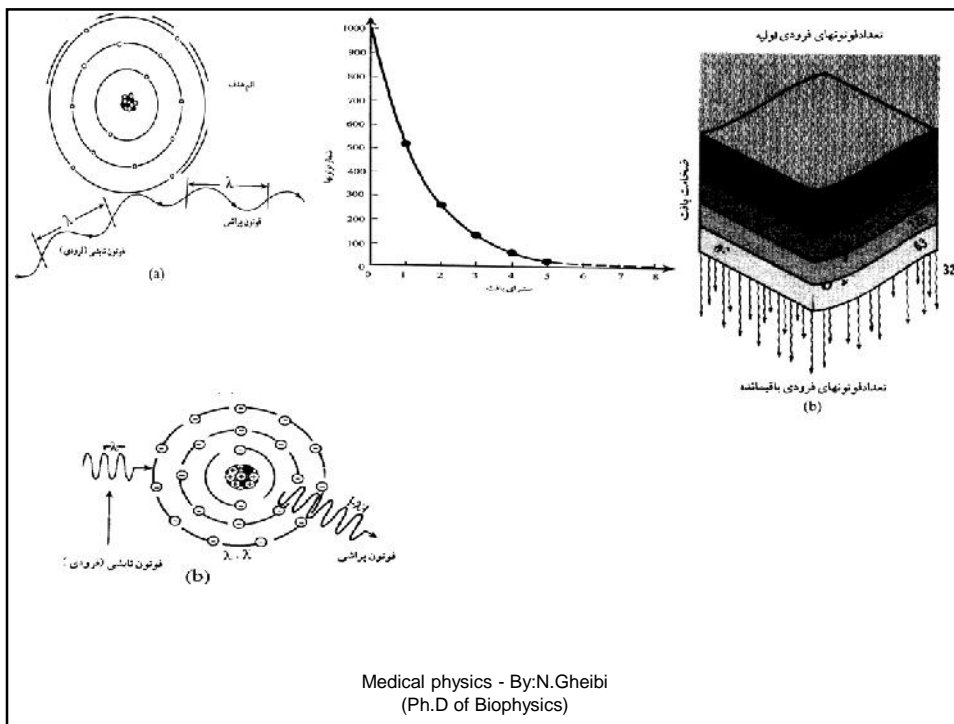


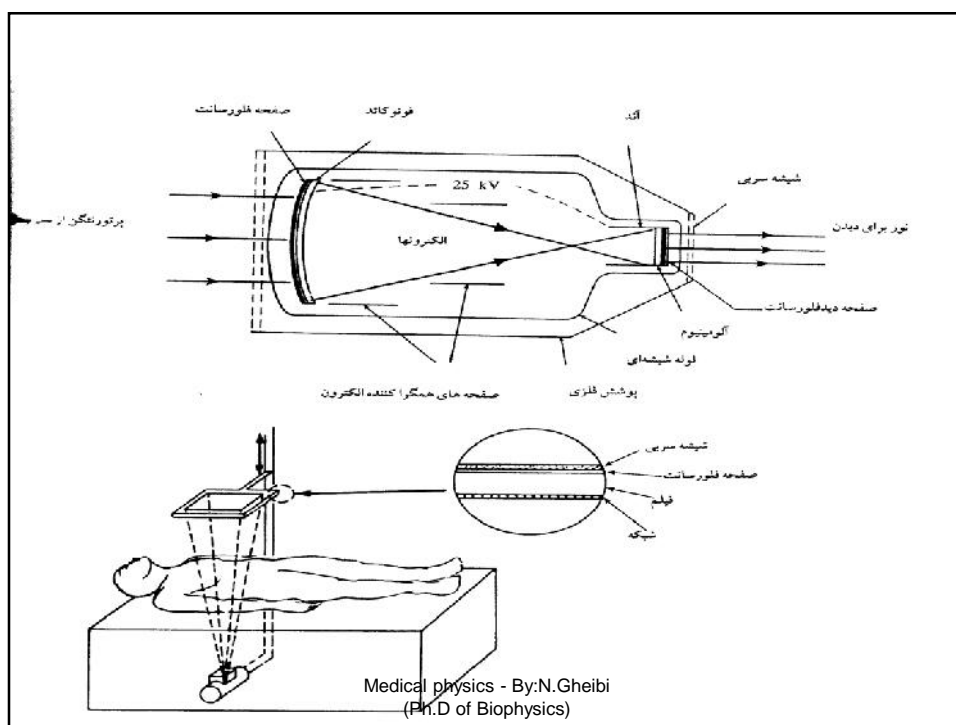
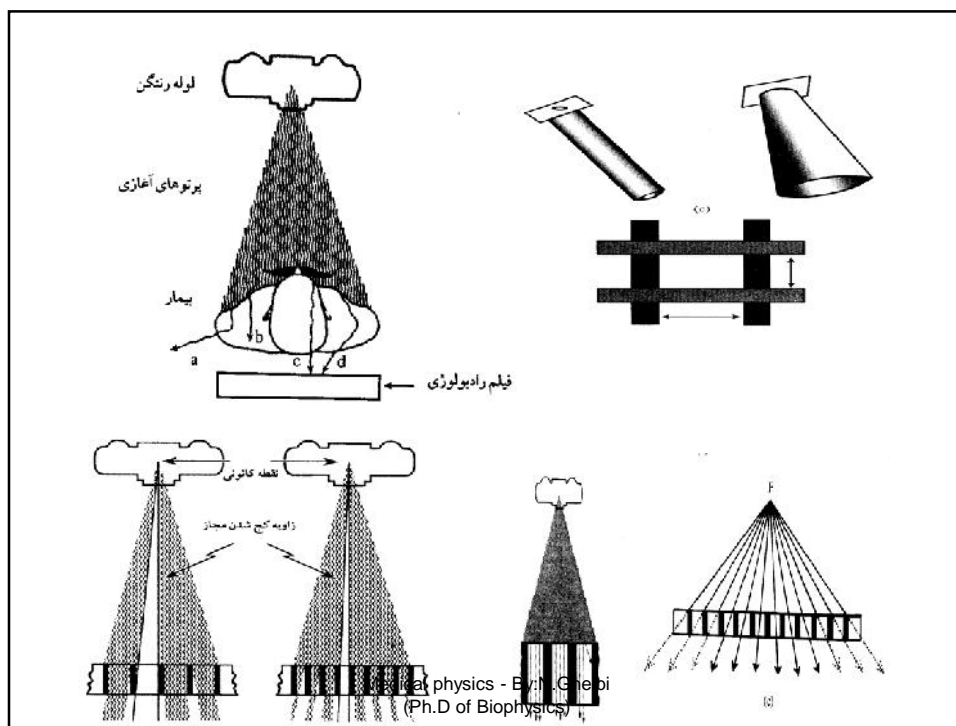


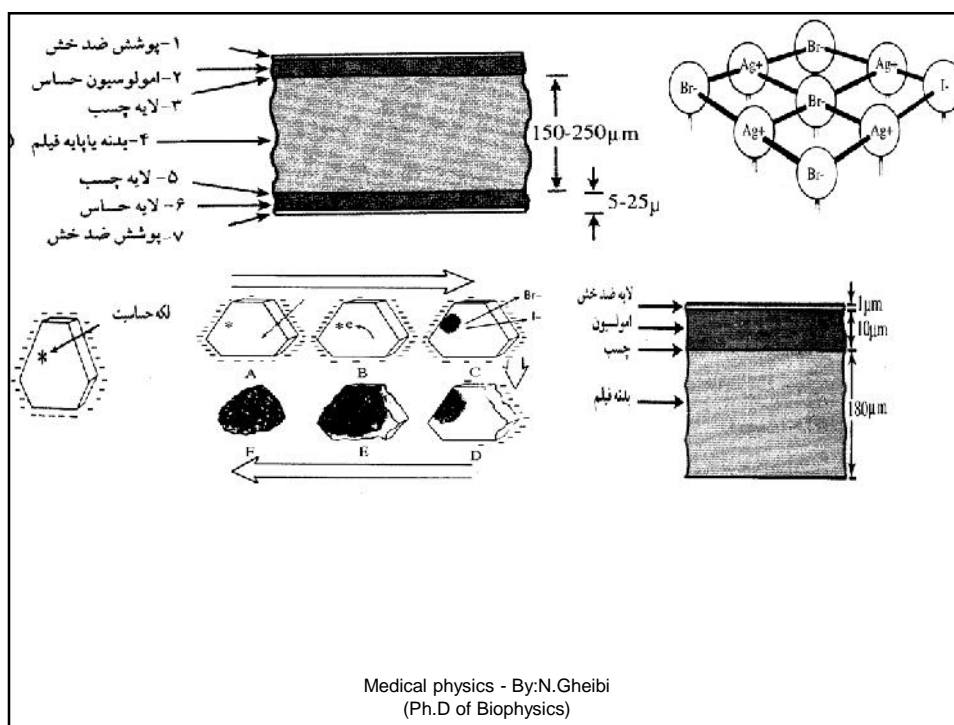
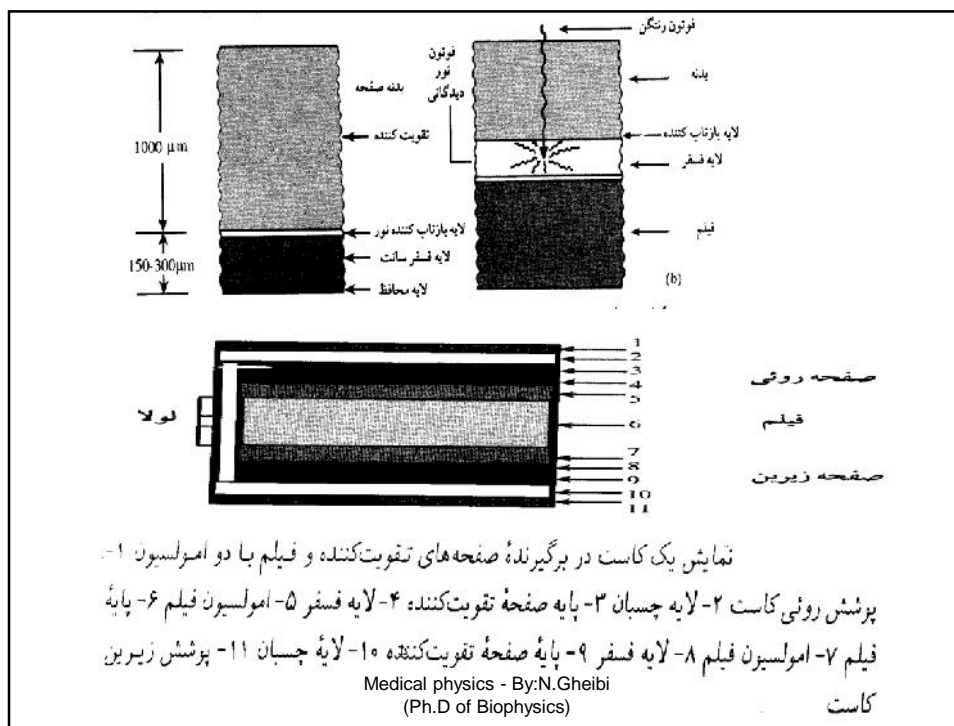












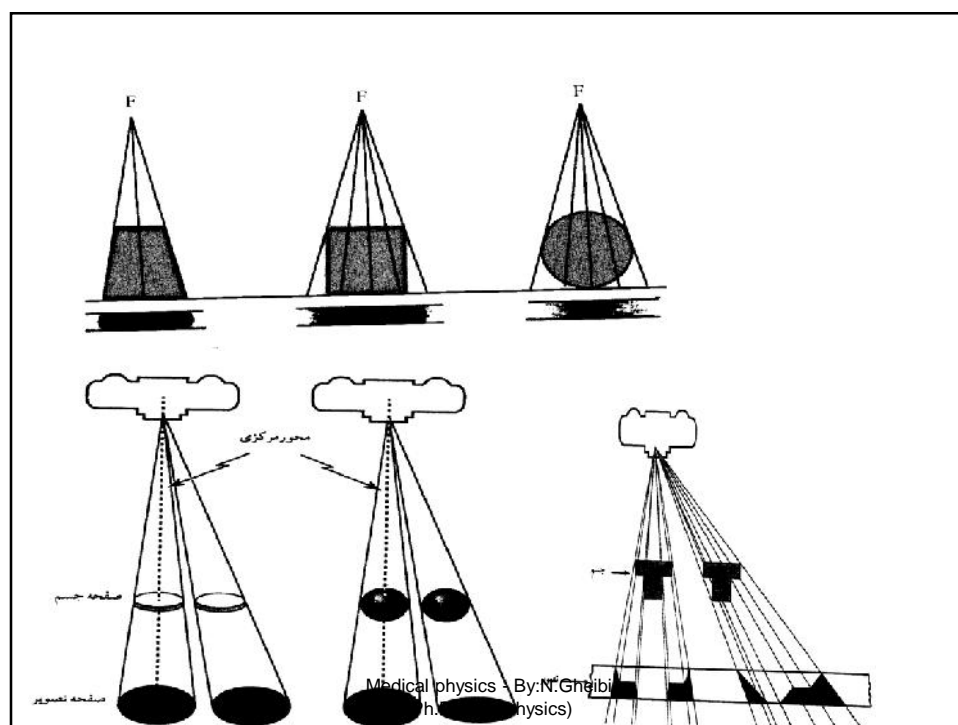
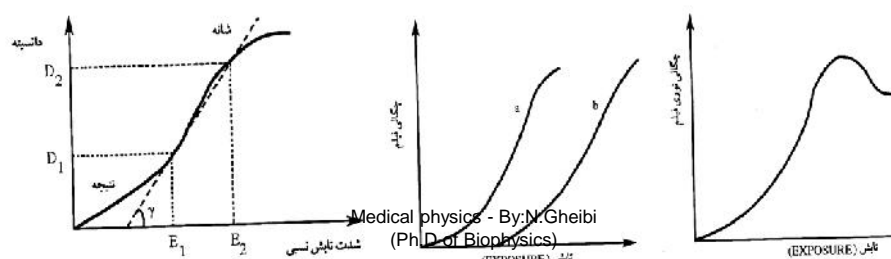
$$\text{Density} = \frac{(KV_p)^n \times \text{mas}}{f^2}$$

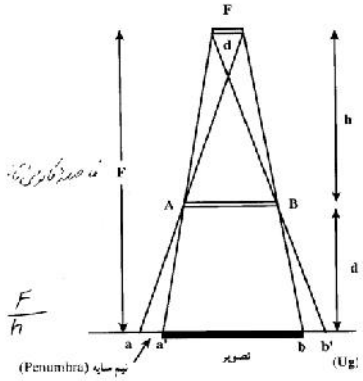
$$D = \log \frac{I_0}{I} \quad \text{Contrast (C)} = D_2 - D_1$$

$$\text{Contrast} = D_2 - D_1 = \log \left(\frac{I_0}{I_2} \right) - \log \left(\frac{I_0}{I_1} \right)$$

$$\text{Contrast} = -(\log I_2 - \log I_1) \quad \gamma = \frac{D_2 - D_1}{\log E_2 - \log E_1}$$

$$\text{Contrast (C)} = D_2 - D_1 = \gamma 0.4343(\mu_1 - \mu_2)X$$





۱. U_g در اثر فاکتورهای زیر افزایش می یابد

الف- افزایش اندازه مؤثر نقطه کانونی (a)

ب- کاهش فاصله کانون دستگاه تا فیلم (f)

ج- افزایش فاصله بیمار تا فیلم (d)

ناتیزی حرکت از فرمول $U_m = \frac{f}{f-d} v.t$

برای کاهش U_m باید:

- ۱- فاصله f را افزایش داد.
- ۲- d را کاهش داد.
- ۳- سرعت حرکت بیمار و زمان تابش را کوچک کرد.

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دوز پرتو استاندارد برای ایجاد یک تأثیر بیولوژیکی مشخص

$RBE = \frac{\text{دوز پرتو دیگر برای ایجاد همان تأثیر زیستی}}{\text{دوز پرتو استاندارد برای ایجاد یک تأثیر بیولوژیکی مشخص}}$

LET (keV/ μ)	RBE
3.5 (keV/ μ)	1
4.3 (keV/ μ)	1.5
15 (keV/ μ)	3.5
36 (keV/ μ)	7.5
230 (keV/ μ)	15

$D_E = D (\text{دوز جذب شده}) \times QF$

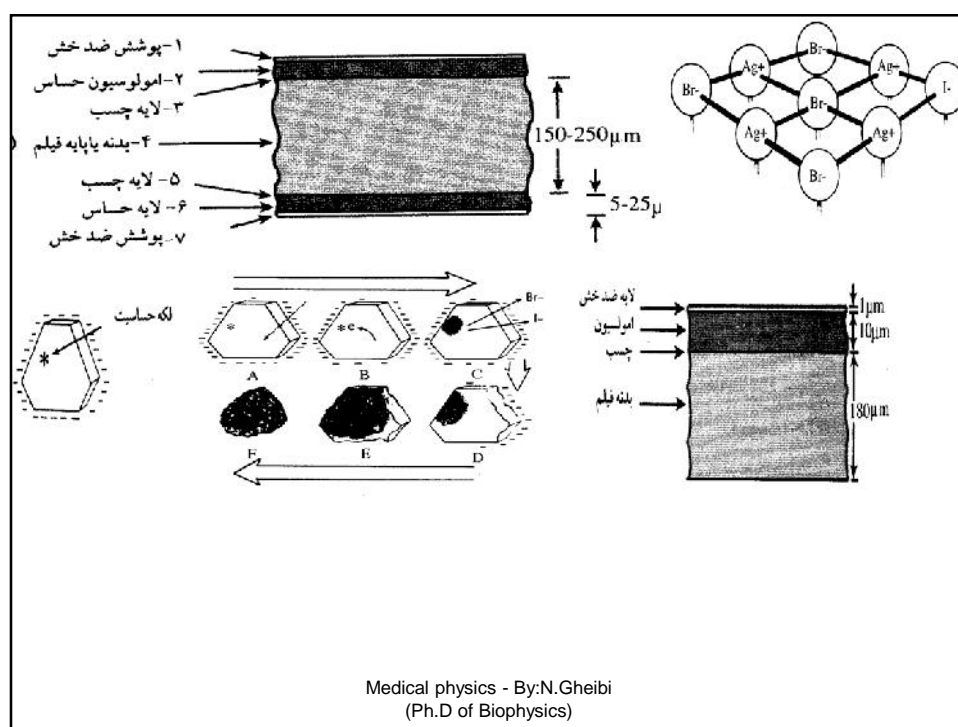
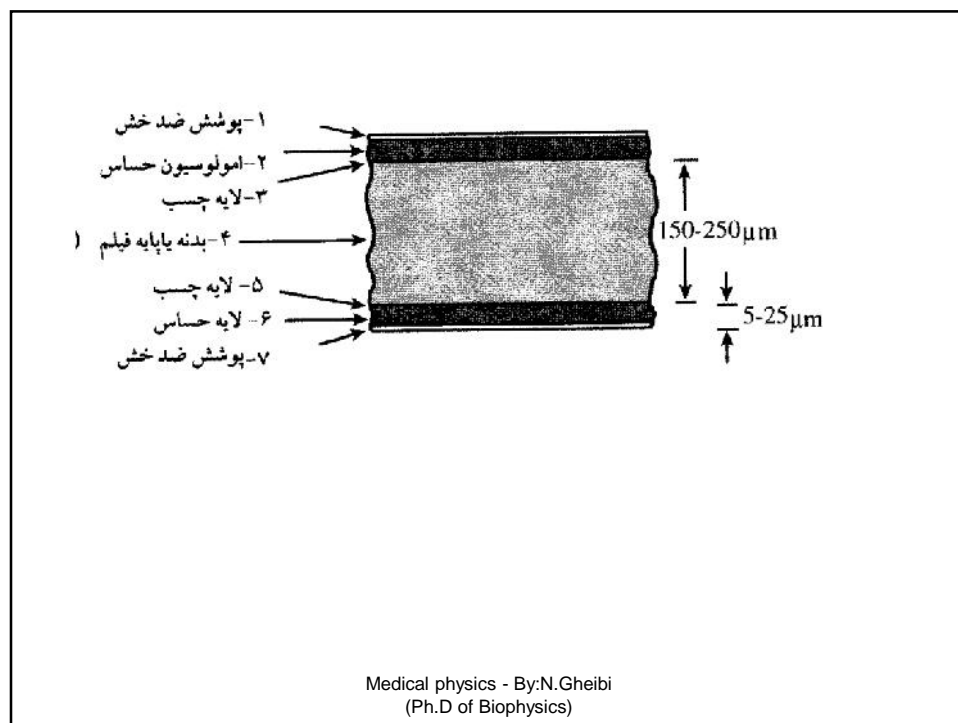
$SV = Gy \times QF$

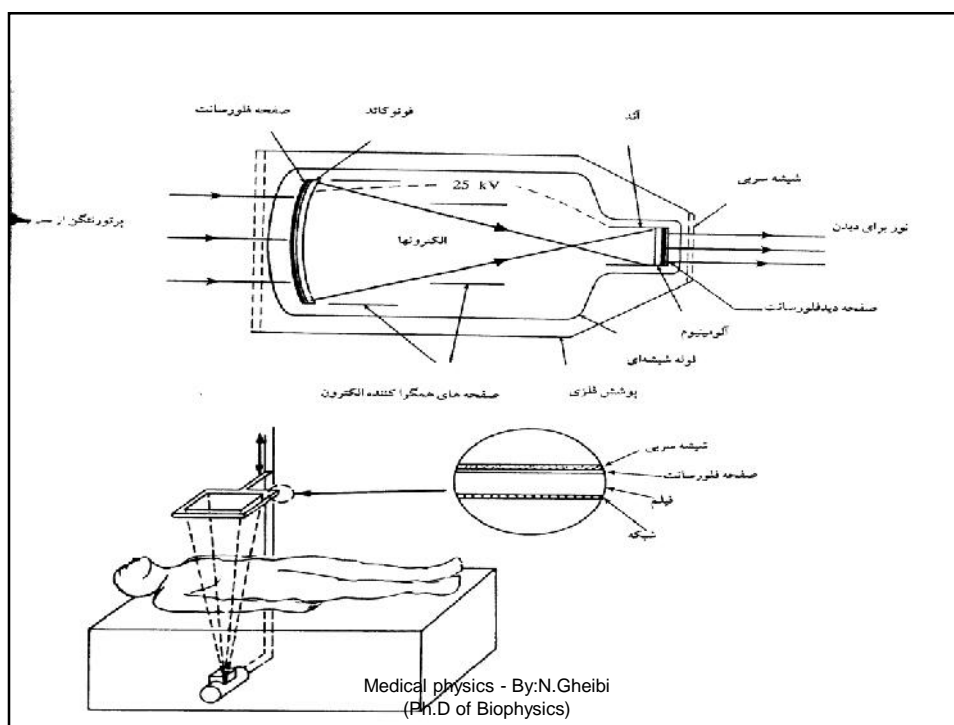
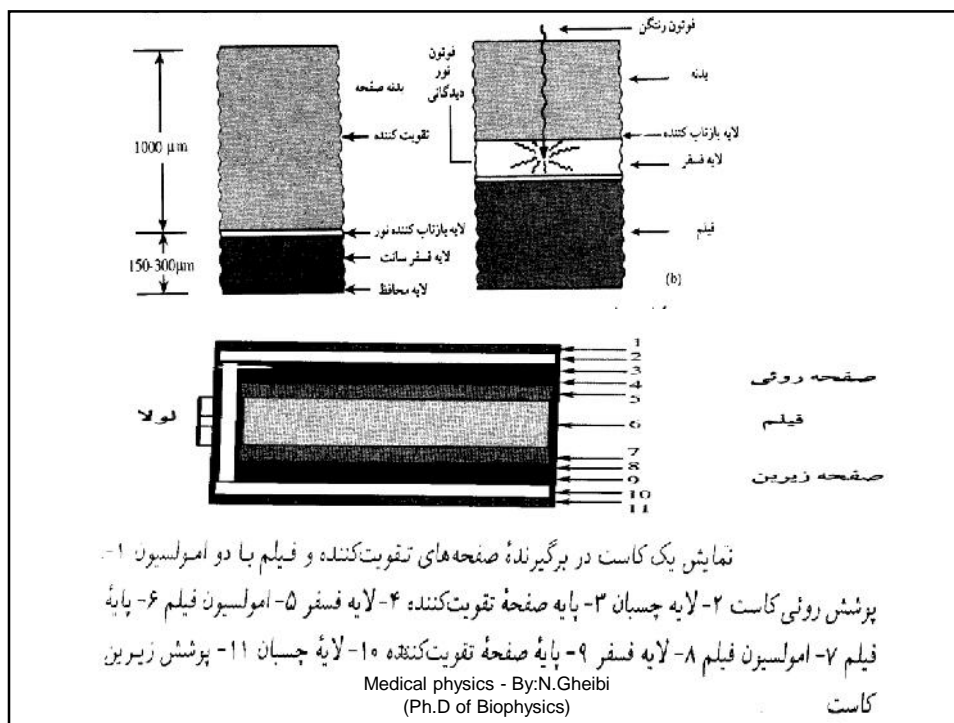
$rem = rad \times QF$

نوع پرتو	فاکتور چونی (کیفیت) QF
پرتوهای رنگین و گاما	1
پرتو بتا با انرژی بیشینه بزرگتر از 0.03 MeV	1.7
نوترونها و پروتونها با انرژی 10 MeV	10
اگر چشم تابش شود	30
ذرات آلفا از مواد رادیواکتیو طبیعی	10
هسته های سنگین	20

ارزشهای QF که در تعریف بیشینه دوز مجاز به کار می رود

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(Ph.D of Biophysics)





دوز پرتو استاندارد برای ایجاد یک تأثیر بیولوژیکی مشخص

$$RBE = \frac{\text{دوز پرتو دیگر برای ایجاد همان تأثیر زیستی}}{\text{دوز پرتو استاندارد برای ایجاد یک تأثیر بیولوژیکی مشخص}}$$

LET (keV/μ)	RBE
3.5 (keV/μ)	1
4.3 (keV/μ)	1.5
15 (keV/μ)	3.5
36 (keV/μ)	7.5
230 (keV/μ)	15

$D_E = D \text{ (دوز جذب شده)} \times QF$

$SV = Gy \times QF$

$rem = rad \times QF$

ارزشهای QF که در تعریف بیشینه دوز مجاز به کار می‌رود	
نوع پرتو	فاکتور چونی (کیفیت) QF
پرتوهای رنگین و گاما	1
پرتو بتا با انرژی بیشینه بزرگتر از 0.03 MeV	1.7
نوترونها و پروتونها تا انرژی 10 MeV	10
اگر چشم تابش شود	30
ذرات آلفا از مواد رادیواکتیو طبیعی	10
پرتوهای سنگین	20

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